THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,408—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Aug	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
2nd Sept	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
30th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
7th Oct	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th Oct	EGYPT	8000	...	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
28th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
4th Nov	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipmust to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON from MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipmust at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Passengers leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place by 2 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

30th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
20th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
27th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
19th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
26th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
2nd "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th "	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

c INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (Weymouth) VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three, and four Berth Cabins amid-ships, for first First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

NEW STEAMER UMONA, 5,500 tons BOMBAY to WEYMOUTH, sailing about 9th September, 1911. This steamer performs the journey in about 23 day and is fitted with Electric Fans. Fares Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. and A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Balduino	4,530	D. Maganniui	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Beisito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. TIMOSCI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	10th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri.	11th Aug.	6 a.m.	† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 10th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2,513 tons, sailing about Wednesday, 9th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, to sail on or about 12th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th August, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	6,143	Sellier	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italienne at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug. 1911.
Oceanien	6,143	Sellier	8th Sept. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Horaby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st Aug. 1911.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.	
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th Feb.	1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th "	"
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd "	"
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May	"
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June	"

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000

RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Akyab	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Oku
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Kandy	Seremban (F. M States.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Samarang	Kobe
	Soerabaya	New York
	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, are also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI;
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,00 ,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000

Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000

Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR.

GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Ca se Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

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either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind. Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE, PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil, CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, Tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
"	"	" cooked on cut ... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	.. " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs.	each	... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz, Rs. 37-8 per annum credit or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1911.

Sixty years—Rs. 75,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1911.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1911. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1911.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, 11th August, 1911, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba) D.	22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D.	21-30
Delhi ... A.	6-45	Delhi ... A.	8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi ... D.	22-45	Delhi ... D.	21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A.	7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A.	8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND DELHI.

WITH effect from the 1st September, 1911, the following will be the Passenger Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars, between Bombay and Delhi, and via :—

PASSENGER FARES.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	66 3	First Class ...	125 12
Second Class ...	33 2		
Third Class ...	8 12	Second Class ...	62 14

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Horse ...	107 10		
Each additional horse	53 13	First Horse ...	161 7
One Carriage ...	161 7	Each additional horse	80 12
Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner.	242 3		
One Motor Car ...	242 3	One Carriage ...	242 3
Two Motor Cars on on truck same owner ...	376 11	One Motor Car....	363 4

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated 24th June, 1911.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
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On SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Staff Quarter, G. I. P. R., Parel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, mahogany dining table for 24 persons, chairs, side-boards, sofas, easy chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, iron bed-steads, almyrahs, cloths press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, side and corner cabinets, cooking stone, Thana Jail-made furniture, ice box with refrigerator, Singer's sewing machine, oil pictures, singing canaries with cages, one D. B. 500 Express rifle by Manton, wind proof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of H. A. Furbisher, Esqr.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1911.

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SALE OF BUILDING WORK STORES AT THE GO-DOWN at Forjett Street, Tardeo.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the owners, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1911, at 3 p. m., (S. T.) at the premises as above a large lot of surplus store suitable for building work consisting of bamboos, planks, brass and iron fittings for doors and windows, large copper and brass utensils, wooden cases, benches tables, chairs, pickaxes crowbars, shovels, and similar other articles for building work.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE at Ripon Road near Byculla, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co, Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Husenalli Mulla Hakimji under the power of sale given to an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of January, 1908, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 13th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned properties in one lot.

All the properties will be sold in one lot.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No 1.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Ripon Road near Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,100 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 169, New No. 13381, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 3558 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward Nos. 3846 (2), 3846 (3), 3846 (4), 3846 (5), 3846 (6), 3846 (7), 3846 (8), 3846 (9), 3846 (10), and Street Nos. 23A, 33AA, 33C, 33D, 33E, 33F, 33G, 33H, and 331 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Rusoolji Dawoodbhoy partly by the property of Karimji Alibhoy Barodawalla partly by the property of Taher Mahomed Lalan Mahomed partly by the property of Dawoodbhoy Issa, partly by the property of Essaji Sulamanji Cnarwala and partly by the property of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly, thirdly and fourthly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Ismailji Ibrahimji Nagree and partly by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Musri on or towards the East by Ripon Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Noor Mahomed Fakir Mahomed.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,378 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 125-126, New No. A-13631 and 13632, Old Survey No. 249, and New Survey No. 1 A-3562, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3833 (3), Street No. 208, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by a public passage leading from Ripon Road, towards the West on or towards the East by the property of Esmailji Ibrahimji Nagree, and on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Musri.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Ripon, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,492 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 211-211, New No. B-13734 and 13735, and Old Survey Nos. 251-252, and New Survey Nos. 1 B-3564, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3823 (3), Street No. 108, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the South by a public passage aforesaid leading from Ripon Road to towards the West, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Musri, and on or towards the West by the property fourthly hereinafter described.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Ripon Road, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,582 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 211-211, New Nos. A-13734, 13735, Old Survey Nos. 251-252 and New Survey No. 1A-3564 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3823 (2) Street No. 10A and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the South by the Public passage aforesaid leading from Ripon Road towards the West, on or towards the East by the property thirdly hereinbefore described and on or towards the West partly by the property of Tajbhoy Noorbhoy and partly by the property of Ladha Ibrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th August, 1911.

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J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

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BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Grant Road.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an adjudged insolvent and with the consent and concurrence of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, the managing Executor and Trustee of the 1st will and testament of the late Mr. Haji Esmail Allana, the 1st mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed of the one part and the said Haji Esmail Allana of the other part and of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the 2nd mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of April, 1909, and made between the said Haji Jan Mahomed of the one part, and the said Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with all the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Grant Road Bridge, south side, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring two thousand five hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 355 New No. 13865, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 7346, registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3646 (1), Street No. 4 and 3646 (2), Street No. 4 (a) and bounded on the North by the Frere Bridge, on the East by the hereditaments, hereinafter secondly described, on the South by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on the West by the property of Mahomed Rowji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the low land road, of the Freré over-bridge, on the South by the property of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, on the East partly by the ground of Maneckji Edulji, partly by the ground of Hassanali Sulemanji and partly by the ground occupied by the Abkari branch office, and on the West by the hereditaments and premises hereinbefore firstly described and bearing New Survey No. 6/7347.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, on to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the third floor, Carlisle Chambers, opposite the Watson's Annexe, and next to A. Baicaji, Jeweller, on Apollo Bander, valuable and neat mahogany stained and French-polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture by Roberts and others, such as Chesterfield sofas and chairs, silk tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinets, dining table and chairs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand table, iron single and double bedsteads rich oil paintings, table ornaments, iron framed cottage piano by Joseph Wallis and Son, Empire typewriter gents' bicycle, large cooking stove, etc., the property of the late Mr. William Jack, Manager. Messrs John Roberts and Co., Ltd. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mongini Brothers, valuable mahogany and French polished furniture, such as single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinets, side-boards, tapestry, lined drawing room suites of sofa and chairs, writing tables, book cases, show cases, dressing tables, hat-stands, tilotopped teapoys, easy chairs, phonograph, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Surajmul B Mehta, Esqr., Attorney for the second mortgagees Hajee Ahmed, Hajee Hassum Dada and Hajiam Asidbai, widow of Hajee Hasum Ahmed alias Dada, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Latiff Hassam Miya, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of second mortgage, dated the 12th day of January, 1910, and subject to the right of the first mortgagees the Honourable Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla and Jafferbhai Rahimtulla, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 549 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3531, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. No. 4071 (9) Street No. 258 B., and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Ahmed Hassum Dadamiya, on or towards the west and south by ground reserved for Road, leading to and from the said Ripon Road, and on or towards the east by the property of Sheriff Thaver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Surajmul B. Mehta, Esqr., Attorney for the second mortgagees, at his office, at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 9th August, 1911.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Lift, E. L. and Fans. Apply—
A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Syd

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 7.] [BOMBAY, August 8.

FINANCIAL.

London Market closed.
New York August 7.
Bar Silver in New York ... 52 3-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at New York 4/36—1-8

COTTON.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	4,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	1,00
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Exports to Continent ...	Nil
Spot Cotton— ...12·75 unchgd	

Futures—Month of Oct. 11-49+24
Futures—Month of Dec. 11-50+24
} Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 12 1-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 11-36+16
Do. do Dec.	... 11-36+14
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

New York Official noon call October 11-43 Jan. 11-35,

MANCHESTER, August 5.

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ...8-4
" " 44 in. 38—38 1-2 yds 9lbs...8-9
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ...10 3 1 2
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21... 6 6 1-4

Delayed owing to mutilation and repetition.
Seeds :—Unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-8unchgd

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [8th August, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Boxes Bullion.	Rs. 1,51,440	Freemantle	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY MAIL on 5th & 6th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	24	30,579
B B and C I Railway ...	27	31,595

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...182 1-4
Shanghai "	...175 1-2
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 96 3 0
Forward	" 96 1 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 6
Australian "	" 24 0 6
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 61 5 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 61 4 0
" 2nd " ...	" 61 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Since the publication of the last Bureau Report, American markets show tendency to rise and it seems the rush to bear down the market is over. The prices compared with the last year are a penny lower and all estimates for a big crop seem likely to be discounted, and this can only be corroborated by the future course of the market.

The volume of business in ready cotton is increasing and the local mills and a few shippers have come out to buy. The future of the market seems to be healthy.

Exporters are selling new crop cotton and there are buyers willing to operate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	304·5	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	294	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	291	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	"	282	"
Fine M G Khandesh ...	"	276	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	"	266	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	288	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	280	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	275	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	"	263	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easy.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales
Total Imports	1,000	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·40 —12	6·15 —11	6·09 —11	6·06 —9

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
6·06 —9	6·05 —11	6·07 —11	6·09 —11	6·10 —11

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is unchanged.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 12 3 0 B. T.
September ... ... " 12 14 6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet.
We Quote :—
Yellow Guzerat ready ... " 8 1 0 B. D.
Brown Etawah ready ... " 7 3 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is easier.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 56 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 61 0 0
Black Kutch ... " 47 0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet, We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 7 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 22 12 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 9 15 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—
White Pissi ready ... Rs. 5 0 0 B. T.
" " Sept ... Rs. 5 3 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,760
Bank of Burma	136
Bank of India	68
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	9 1-8
Eastern Bank	78
Indian Specie	51 1-4

MILLS.

Central India	1,755
David	378 3-4
Kohinoor	654 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,600
New Great Eastern	167 1-2
Standard	935

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	133
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	174
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,162 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1-4
Treasher and Co.	525 C.D.

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	501 1-4 C. D.
Central Provinces Ry	33 1-2
Guzerat Railway	29

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	1,046 balas
Wheat	13,629 cwts.
Linseed	1,427 "
Rapeseed	6,812 "
Gingellyseed	419 "
Poppyseed	1,194 "
Groundnuts...	314 "
Castorseed	9,627 "
Rice	46,902 "
Myrabollams	110 "
Cottonseed	4,654 "
Mowrasseed	9,499 "
Gram	11,851 "
Joowar	1,163 "
Maize	Nil

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1911-1912 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	295167	50805	244562
Value in rupees...	15617420	2900216	15717214
To the end of the month of June 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	1277878	155892	1121986
Value in rupees ..	78550774	9891769	69659015
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	4780897	1874123	2852774
Value in rupees....	8042781	3209458	4833324
To the end of the month of June 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	17200914	5614423	11586491
Value in rupees...	290624 5	10108093	18954357
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1911—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	26660212	6109674	20550538
To the end of the month of June 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	107613235	18999857	88613372

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1911-1912.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of June 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	3863776	3863776
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	864212	1399673	2263885
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	.....	.....
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Twenty cents (Tale)..	.....	.....	.....

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of June 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	12312247	12312247
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	2859489	2200553	5059792
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage.....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	12139	12139
Ten cents (Tale) ...	.....	6095	6095
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	6095	6095

	Coined and Examined. In the month of June 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	2215930	2215930
Rupees	266007	.....	266007
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	370010	328778	698798
Five cents (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....

	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of June, 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	5568582	5568582
Rupees	2330010	641612	2971652
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	1688026	772577	1855603
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	375433	375433

BANK OF MADRAS.

Half-Yearly Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 7.

The half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Madras was held this afternoon, with Mr. D. A. Stuart in the chair who in moving adoption of the report and statements for the half-year ended in 30 h June last said that the net profit amounted to Rs. 72,5,000 and showed a return of 24.16 per cent on the capital and 13.24 per cent on the capital and reserves. The earnings during the half year were less than those for the corresponding period last year Rs. 2,50,000 had been transferred to the reserve fund and Rs. 2,53,000 remained to be carried forward. During the last five years the Bank's net profits totalled Rs. 58,52,000. Since the beginning of 1907 deposits had largely increased and the percentage of capital and received to deposits as on 30th June last was only 15·77 per cent against 21·57 per cent of Bank of Bengal and 17·31 per cent of the Bank of Bombay.

The Directors were of opinion that time has now arrived when the Bank's position relative to deposits should be strengthened. They have addressed the Government of India with a view to securing its approval of the proposal to increase the Bank's capital and a favourable answer having been accorded a meeting will shortly be called to pass the necessary resolution enabling the Bank to increase its capital from 60 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs by issue of 3,000 additional shares of Rs. 500 at a premium of Rs. 500 each and that such shares be offered to existing shareholders in the proportion of one half share to every two held. The Bank's resources during the past year had been fully employed and trade on the whole had been good. A few failures took place due to unwise trading and to undue facilities afforded to certain traders. The prospects continued fair though the course of the monsoon gave cause for anxiety. In conclusion he thanked the superior and subordinate staffs for their work and proposed a bonus of 5 per cent. on the annual pay of the subordinate staff. The motion was adopted and carried.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 8.

The prices in the jute market to-day were quoted lower and a little business was done as the mills have reduced their limits all round. The buyers were not much in evidence in the gunny market, but a large volume of business is reported to have been done in wheats on the previous afternoon amounting to 60 lakhs. There was again a strong demand for tea shares in the share market and prices are improving. In the money market business continued dull.

The Royal Geographical Society of Copenhagen, has cancelled Dr. Cook's nomination for the high honour of its gold medal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TATE—July 31, at Kasauli, the wife of Major G. Tate, I.M.S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

FANTHOME—July 23, at his residence at Lucknow, of blood poisoning, Henry Fanthome, youngest son of Captain Bernard Fanthome of the Hon. East India Company's Service, aged 69 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hindu Cocoanut Day: Bank Holiday.
Cricket : Parsi Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Bombay Classical Association. Paper by Mr. O. Rothfield on "Some Classical Novels," Town Hall, 6-30 p. m.
B. V. A. Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. This week "The Auxetophonoscope." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Lecture on 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' given by Prof. C. J. Sisson, at the Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines, at 6-30 p.m.

Maxim: "A thing is worth what it can do for you not what you choose to pay for it."—Ruskin.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, which left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in harbour at 5 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

THE COCOANUT FAIR.—The Hindu cocoanut fair will be held to-day on the Esplanade maidan.

BUILDING COLLAPSES.—Yesterday morning a portion of a building, belonging to one Zulikhabai and situated in Temker Street, collapsed. Fortunately, however, nobody was injured.

G. I. P. RY. MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—We would remind our readers of the pleasant evening's entertainment which is being provided on Thursday next at the above Institute by the Wesleyan Institute Concert Party, who will commence a large programme at 9-15 p. m.

PRISONER'S ESCAPE.—A few days ago one Ibrahim Faizudeen alias Abdulla was arrested at Surat in connection with the burglary committed in the house of one Babulbhoy Hassam in Bazaar Gate Street, Bombay. The man was brought down to Bombay and the complainant identified the ornaments recovered from the accused as part of the ornaments that had been stolen. Ibrahim said that he has left the rest of the ornaments with a friend at Ahmedabad. The man was consequently sent on Thursday last to Ahmedabad. It is stated that while the train was running through the Portuguese territory near Damaun, Ibrahim pulled the emergency chain and as the train stopped, he got out and ran away and nothing has been heard of him since then.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, chairman, presiding.

The Commissioner reported that he had received two tenders from Messrs. Fazulbhoy Deoraj & Co. (Rs. 50,859) and Messrs. Sayaji Naguji & Co. (Rs. 54,526) respectively for the masonry work of the first section of the New Municipal Workshops at Foras Road. As the former contractors' tender was the lower of the two he proposed to accept it subject to the usual sanction of the Committee.

The necessary sanction was granted.

The Commissioner submitted a statement showing the storage and consumption of water in the municipal lakes for the week ending 30th July, compared with the storage and consumption during the corresponding week of last year. The consumption this year was 402 millions of gallons and the contents available, 22,472 millions of gallons.

The statement was recorded.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

AN ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, stating that the Committee of the Corporation found it impossible to submit their report to the Corporation in respect of the Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street scheme to enable that body to submit its representation to the Board before the 5th August, 1911, and requesting that the Corporation might have sufficient time to send in its representation.

The Chairman said he personally was in favour of forwarding their old resolution to Government, but since the Corporation had asked for time, his proposition would now be that the scheme be forwarded to Government and that, looking to the magnitude of the scheme, Government be asked be await the Corporation representation on the subject before coming to a decision.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment to the effect an alternative scheme of having a 100 feet road through Abdul Rehman Street, be also forwarded to the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said his desire was that all the facts should be before the Government before it came to a final decision. Abdul Rehman Street was a natural alignment for long distance traffic and a 100 feet road would meet all requirements. He added that his scheme was cheaper than the other one.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim then moved an amendment postponing the consideration of the Trust's scheme.

This amendment was also lost, and the Chairman's original motion being put to the vote was carried.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Bombay Port Trust Accounts for the official year ending 31st March, 1911, have been audited and passed for publication. The gross revenue from all sources was Rs. 87,16,306, the highest on record. The rebate on certain charges aggregated Rs. 5,23,618, the net receipts being Rs. 81,92,688. The gross surplus, after meeting all expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs. 14,60,142, and the net surplus (after deducting the rebate) was Rs. 9,36,524, which will be transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund. This fund will thereafter amount to Rs. 68,17,651.

BURMA COTTON FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 8.

The summary of the first forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1911-12 says that the area under cotton this year, as at present estimated, is 10,956 acres more than last year, and amounts to 179,069 acres. The increase, which is the largest in the Thayetmyo district, is the result of timely and sufficient early rain. The crop was sown at the normal time and is in fair condition, but in some districts more rain is wanted.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

LAKHMIDASS MISFEASANCE SUIT.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod resumed the hearing of the suit, brought by the Lakhmidass Mills by their liquidator Mr. J. Sanders Slater against Mr. Gordhandass Khatao and Mr. Cursondass Madhavdass to recover Rs. 3,82,135 with interest and costs.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for Mr. Gordhandass.

Nowroji C. Pocha, late clerk in the Company, said the havala entries were made under the directions of Dwarkadass. The reverse entries were also made at Dwarkadass' bidding. In respect of the havala entries, no cash was received.

Cross-examined, he said he meant that no cash was received from the defendant's Company. The reverse entries were mere book entries to square up the account at the end of each year. He could not say whether the object in making those entries was to conceal from the Company the fact that Dwarkadass and the agents' firm had an account with the Company. He had never told any of the directors about that. During the period of these havalas, in many instances, Gordhandass had paid cash.

Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai then produced a statement prepared by him from the books to show that though Dwarkadass was entitled to 482 debentures only, he had taken away 696 genuine debentures. Including the forged debentures he had 788 debentures.

Cross-examined, witness said that the Company did get its five lakhs. The Company got the five lakhs for the debenture, plus the Rs. 1,22,500 standing to the credit of Dwarkadas of Sir Sassoon David's cheque of Rs. 2,40,000.

The plaintiff's case was closed.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, said, he would first deal with the question of limitation. The point was skated over by Mr. Jardine and he never attempted to grapple with the question at all. He first asked his Lordship's attention to section 14 of the Limitation Act and said here the plaintiff said two things. Firstly, the proceedings in the summons were formed on the same cause of action as was this suit. Secondly, they said that owing to the defective jurisdiction, the Court was unable to entertain the claim of the plaintiffs. Both these suppositions were erroneous and he submitted that there was no doubt about the matter. His Lordship had very clearly laid down that the nature of the summons was that Gordhandass had been guilty of fraud and misfeasance as a director. The summons was not dismissed for defective jurisdiction, but it was dismissed because no fraud and loss to the Company were made out.

The case is proceeding.

SHORT CAUSES.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar disposed among others of the following short causes :—

"PAKI ADAT" ACCOUNT.

In the suit brought by Mangiram Tansukhram against Bansidhar Ram Narayen, Mr. M. H. Havelwalla, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Davidas, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 2,752, being the amount of commission on "paki adat."

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

DEFENDANT COMES TO TERMS.

In the two suits brought by Kalianmull Sobhagmull and another and by Sobhagmull against Mr. S. J. Tellery, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant appeared in person.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah said that in both the suits the defendant had come to terms and had agreed to pay the amount in the plaint with interest and costs.

In the first case the defendant owed to the plaintiff Company Rs. 20,000 and in the second suit he owed Rs. 3,000 to the plaintiff personally which, with interest, now amounted to Rs. 4,000.

His Lordship passed decrees in both the suits in the terms of the consent order.

CLAIM ON ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS.

In the suit brought by Bechar Paswir against Byramji Shapurji, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad said that this was a money decree on accounts adjusted from time to time. The defendant dealt in foolscap papers bearing his water-mark and the plaintiff from time to time advanced him the money.

The defendant said that he owed the plaintiff a very small sum which he had raised to a very large sum by adding interest upon interest. On the last occasion, when he was going away, he was asked to put his signature to accounts for three years. He said that he had no assets and he had filed his petition in the Insolvency Court.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 62,000 with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspectors Morris and Bodley of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged C. W. F. Hamilton, lately in the employ of the "Times of India", with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,600. Inspector Morris stated that the accused was employed on the 15th January, 1911, on a salary of Rs. 100. It was pointed out to him that the pay was small and unsuited to a man of his ability, but the accused replied he did not mind how small the pay was as he had a pension from the Police. In consideration of this the accused was allowed to take up the appointment. He was employed in the Police Force from 1893 to 1905, previous to which period he was an Army man. The accused obtained employment on the "Times" on the 15th January. Everything went well until 13th March, when he was given the official printed receipt-book for the "Times of India," as only on those receipts' moneys were acknowledged. The accused, however, instead of using this receipt-book, used another receipt-book in respect of moneys which he collected and misappropriated to his own use. Some of the offices which had dealings with the "Times of India" knew the practice of giving printed receipts and asked for such receipts from the accused. The latter thereupon obtained another receipt-book used in another department of the "Times" office and used the receipts therein. A short time ago, Mr. R. G. Pearson, business manager of the "Times of India," had occasion to go into the accounts, when he found that certain entries which were in the ledger were not shown in the cash-book. Subsequently, it was found that the total amount embezzled came to about Rs. 1,600.

Several witnesses, including Mr. Pearson, were then examined, and his Worship framed a charge, under section 409, of criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums, which the accused had collected from Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinsha, Messrs. Matubhai Jamiatram and Madon, and Messrs. Mudhubhai Kamdar and Chhotabhai, Solicitors, and had misappropriated to his own use.

The accused said he pleaded guilty with deep shame and sorrow and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He added that words could not express his agony. When he first went to the "Times of India," he was promised a suitable appointment as soon as the scheme they had in hand had matured. He found it hard to maintain himself and family on Rs. 100 per month and so he used the money he collected from the different offices, to defray his household expenses, hoping to make good the sum when he got the higher appointment. But months passed, and subsequently he realised the great wrong that he had been doing. For twenty years he had served the Government honestly and faithfully. He besought his Worship to have compassion on him as without his protection his family would be deprived of their bread. In his hour of need, he had succumbed to temptation and he now bitterly repented it. He threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He denied having said that he received a pension from the Police.

His Worship asked Mr. Pearson and Inspector Morris, if they wished to say anything on the question of punishment, to which they replied that they left the matter in the hands of the Court.

His Worship sentenced the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an aggregate term of six months.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Bhat Kalidas Naranji charged Mr. P. N. Mehta under the Merchandise Marks Act with supplying him with bales of dhotars, one of which contained two pieces shorter in length than the measure stamped on the bale. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Kanuga, pleaders, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Engineer, solicitor, defended the accused.

His Worship delivering his decision, said there was nothing unusual in the fact that two of the pieces were found to be short in length, which was probably due to the manufacturers of goods in England. Having regard to this an to the fact that there were certain inaccuracies in the complainant's information, the accused was acquitted and the complainant was ordered to pay the accused Rs. 500 for his costs.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Vishvanath Vishram charged Yarmad Mahomedali and Bala Bandu with abducting a person in order to wrongfully confine that person. Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The complainant's case was that he had a factory, and the first accused managed a rival factory. This accused wanted one Balu Bhikhu, who worked in the complainant's factory to work for himself. With that view he and the second accused who was his servant forcibly took Balu to the first accused's factory on the 24th June, confined him there and forced him to work for him. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating Balu had come to the factory of his own accord. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them to two months' simple imprisonment each.

CHARGED BY HIS WIFE.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Trieumdas Hirji, a Bania, with theft in respect of pearl and diamond ornaments and silverware collectively valued at Rs. 7,225, the property of his wife Kahoobai.

The complaint was that the accused demanded money from the complainant, who had inherited property worth four lakhs of rupees. The wife refusing the accused assaulted her and when she went to her solicitor the husband during her absence stole the property and left the house.

The inquiry stands adjourned.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Nera," Aug. 10

The following passengers will arrive here by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Nera" on the 10th instant, at 10 a. m. Passengers will be landed at the Prince's Dock Shed "M".

Arif, Mr S M	Misra, Mr A L
Boxe, Mr V N	Matheron, Mr
Beatly, Mr G M	Mathews, Mrs
Cook, Mr W and Inft	Madhavdas, Mr
Chiohgar, Mr P H	Maxwell, Lt Col W L
Carthland, Mr J	Maxclash, Mr
Chunilal, Mr	Nusserwanjee, Mr
Cor, Capt	Narazan, Mr S
Clark, Miss	Pane, Mr
Dubois, Mr	Pelon, Mr
Dutt, Mr S N	Puri, Mr B N
Das, Mr	Peterson, Capt
Dust, Mr H C	Samdas, Mr
Francis, Capt and Miss	Shaw, Leistor Mr
Ghosh, Mr S	Sain, Das
Henderson, Col	Sawhney,
Johnson, Lt Col	Thooley, Mr
Khambatta, Mr J	Wright, Mr
Lewis, Mr	

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th August, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran ...	8	11	45 a. m.	2	16
Suez	8	1	55 p. m.	...	59

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m (11-7-11.)

During interruption of this cable, telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at the most (22-7-11).

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

Cable Cayenne Salinas interrupted (31-7-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Younnan and weining (7-8-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (8-8-11.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th August.

624. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—Sundays the 13th and 27th instant, "D" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

625. Rifle Club.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday the 20th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

626. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 14 to 15 on Saturday the 12th inst., from 2 to 5 p.m. and Sunday the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

627 Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed, except for urgent work to-day Wednesday the 9th instant, on account of Gazetted Holiday (Cocoanut) day.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

It is expected that the new St. Paul's Bridge will take seven years to build.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 8.

The rainfall has continued in Burma and North-East India and increased in Bihar. A few falls are reported from the United Provinces. On the whole it has decreased elsewhere. The pressure changes that have occurred over India during the last two days are of a prejudicial nature.

The principal amounts of rainfall are :—Bhamo, one inch; Kyaukpyu and Dibrugarh, one and a half; Cheerapunji, nine; Sibsagar and Darjeeling, one; Jalpaiguri, three; Chittagong, Cawnpore, Goa and Mercara, one and a half; Hyderabad (Deccan), one.

The forecast shows some increase in rain in the extreme south of the Peninsula and possibly in the United Provinces. A further decrease may occur in the Konkan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made Fort Colaba in Ins	in Ins	in Ins	in Ins
Previously registered	42·78	44·57	44·66	38·17
Tuesday, 8th August.....	0·05	0·09	0·20	0·35
Total	42·83	44·66	44·86	38·52
Same date last year	48·56	42·07	42·25	37·93

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., OUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 8,
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Oumballa Hill.	In. cts. ... 0·20	In. cts. 37·43	In. cts. 61·85	In cts. 45·68

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Multan. Temperature is normal at Multan and in excess elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 1·44" of rain. Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi; night temperature is also above normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division and in defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Khandwa has had 0·14", Nagpur 0·65" and Chanda 0·55". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·35", Ratnagiri 0·44", Mormugao 1·04" and Karwar 0·64". Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in south Hyderabad and the central and the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0·36", Poona 0·52", Sholapur 0·42", Belgaum 0·10" and Hyderabad 1·23", Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and the night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect at Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast of the Peninsula; it has however considerably decreased in amount in the Konkan. In the central parts of the country also the area of rainfall has decreased, precipitation of importance having been confined to the south-east Central

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W. B. Garrison sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Marseilles with a general cargo and same bottom for Marseilles.

The steamer Kilchattan, 2,417 tons, Captain J. Rae, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 7th Aug., should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

R I M S Duffatin...Huddleston .... R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ..Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 8.

Breconshire.....3323 Evans ....M M & Co
Pakhri .....3555 Baldrin .....Bo & H S N Co
Gallea .....555 Wyatt.....K Nixon & Co
Gogracie ....2038 Blair ....Col Ardersbaw
Hatumat .....2581 Peters .....T M & Co
Homayun..... . 2151 Maloney ... .B & P S N Co
Harpenden..... ..1303 Cromack ...Andrew Yule & Co
Kola.....510 Morrison .....M M & Co
Linga..... .....961 Rothwell..... .....M M & Co
Maetri..... 911 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Pundua .....2136 Logan ....M M & Co
Sirdhana..... ..2074 Austin ..... . M M & Co
Wenbeck.....3496 Stolton .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Meisear .....M J & Co
Syracia.....2553 Williams .....E Tajbhoy

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assiye	4259	Cookman	Chins	29-8	P & O Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3437	Hood	Karachi	13-8	K Nixon & Co
D & E Clan Cumming	3103	Gourlay	Madras	10-8	J Finlay & Co
F Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
G Mahammadi	1251	Jardie	15-7		B & P S N Co
H Torrington	3619	Weddess	W & A Graham & Co		
O Majidi	1857	Newby	Mauritius	8-8	Bo & P S N Co
P Dredger Kuphus	474	Lyon	Dredging		Bo T Trust
Lawoe	1317	Francis			H T Ayoob
M Siberian	2033	Gore	Dunkirk	10-8	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Obra	3521	Addenbrook	Calcutta	10-8	M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Robertson	L'pool	21-8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	2620	Figari			R Line
4 R Rubattino	2632	Mancini	Genoa	1[illegible]-8	R Line
6 Bombay Maru	3393	Terranaka	Kobe	11-8	M M & Co
6 Palamcotta	2283	Cutbush			M M & Co
7 Lalpoora	2124	Austin	Calcutta	12-8	M M & Co
7 Nawab	2041	Elliott	Calcutta	5-8	T M & Co
8 Denbigh Hall	3211	Denton	Karachi	13-8	K Nixon & Co
9 Chanda	3937	Tice	Antwerp &c	9-8	M M & Co
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	11-8	M M & Co
15 Warooga	1609	Whytehead	Busreh	5-8	M M & Co
16 Kasara	505	King	Persian Gulf		M M & Co

H W P D

Saraswati	443	Ebram	S S N Co
Saburmati	524	Ahmed	B S N Co

Offs.de C & R

Delta	478	Martin	Shanghai	16-8	P & O Co

M W D D

Persia	4195	Hangston	London	12-8	P & O Co

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Salazie	Requier	Marseilles
	Marie Valerie	Micick	Madras
	Moltkefels	Schneider	H'burg via K'chi
	Singu	Murrison	Rangoon via Maramugoa
	Kilchattan	Rae	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Capri for Hongkong, &c.
,, Elysia for Liverpool, &c.
,, a Nera for China, &c.
a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer 'City of Lahore" left Birkenhead outward bound for Bombay on the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Denbigh Hall s—5,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 3,000 cwts bonemeal, Cox's Shipping Agency.

Elysia s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 385 cwts dillseed, Baver and Krause; 8 bales wool, M Ratanal; 492 cwts wheat, K Kessowji; and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts maize, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 1,544 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowji and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Trafford Hall s—7,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 540 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—630 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Siberian s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,400 cwts castorseed, 501 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—300 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 31 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, C Megji; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Bombay Maru s—50 bales twist, M Oomersey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 1,000 twistb ales, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—64 cwts gum, M M Essabhoy.

Three old battleships, the cruisers "Catinat" and "Galilee," and the torpedo-boat 115, have been sold off by the French Navy at Rochefort. The cruisers have been purchased by an English firm for £13,620 and £6,100 respectively.

The little boat "Seabird," which recently crossed the Atlantic with three passengers, was shipped aboard the liner "Moltke" for Italy, in compliance with the request of the Italian Yacht Club to take part in their regatta held on July 23, which was attended by the King of Italy.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

Angels of Light	Chas Marshall.
Bonnie Blue Kerchief	T Barnicott.
Drake goes West	W. Sanderson.
Friend	Clara Davis.
Jack Briton	W. H. Squire.
King's Way	Sir Edward Elgar.
Love Eternal	Stephen Adam.
Land of Love	Herbert Oliver.
A last year's Rose	H Quilter.
Little Indian	Graham Peel.
Little Girl I Love	Eric Coates.
Macushla	D. Macmurrough.
My Charabia	H. Batten.
The Red Marine	H. Trotere,
Silence of the past	Chas Marshall.
The Sea Road	Haydn Wood.
Thanksgiving	Frederic H. Cowen.
Tom, Jan and Harry	H. Batten.
Until	W. Sanderson.
The Veteran's Song	Stephen Adam.
Valley of Laughter	W. Sanderson.
The Watchman	W. H. Squire.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 9th August, 1911.

MR. BALFOUR'S MOTION OF CENSURE.

THE Leader of the Opposition never imagined for a moment that, by anything short of a miracle, the vote of censure on the Government which he moved on Monday, would be carried. Indeed, as Mr. Asquith said, it was welcomed by Ministers as affording them an opportunity of explaining their position and informing the people of the advice they had given to the King as to the only means of overcoming the difficulty created by the attitude assumed by the Lords on the Veto Bill. We should have liked a little further account of Mr. Balfour's observations that it might have been possible to judge of the strength of his accusations, but possibly Mr. Asquith's references in reply, sufficiently indicate the points. The action of his Majesty's Ministers was not in any way unconstitutional, the best proof of which statement is the fact that the King, after consultation with Ministers and doubtless too with the law officers of the Crown, decided that his only course was to accept the advice of his own accredited advisers. Coming as it did before the Lord's debate, that of Monday would serve to clear the road for their action and to let them fully understand the futility of any attempt to adhere to a policy of No Surrender. To do so would be to fill their House with a nondescript body of time-serving peers and no one would more regret the necessity for this resort than his Majesty's Ministers, for their desire to reform the Second Chamber would be frustrated by the very men they would put in to help them out of a smaller difficulty. Moreover if so large a number of peers be created as seems has been foreshadowed, a dissolution of Parliament would become absolutely necessary, for in the ranks of the new peerage would necessarily be a large contingent of those who are now "his Majesty's faithful Commons" and whose places would require filling. The new candidates could scarcely make "Down with the Lords" a cry for the hustings after so many of their party had gone to "another place." And as to the new peers, we should pity them for they will be subjected to derison both by their new colleagues and their old, for as was observed only the other day "it is the habit of the Radical when he is promoted to the House of Lords to become a Tory of the Tories. His picturesque title goes to his head like wine. No sooner does he suppress his Christian name than he believes that his ancestors came to England in the train of the Conqueror and that he was ordained by Providence to fight for his order." It is of course possible to have a tacit understanding that the new peer shall vote as his creators wish him. But once a peer always a peer. There is no unmaking him. And the next condition of the House would be worse than the present.

SCIENCE AMONG THE CHINESE. THE President of the Canton Christian College, Professor Edmunds, has just completed an inquiry into Science among the Chinese, and given, in an exhaustive paper published by the "North China Gazette," the result of his investigations. He describes Chinese science as a case of arrested development and denies that their inventions, arts and engineering are evidence of scientific attainment. Chinese conceptions regarding the body of man, the materials of the earth's crust, the surface forms of our globe, of its origin and process of formation, of the vast celestial universe through which it whirls, of the nature and origin of matter and of cosmogony in general, are the conceptions characteristic of western peoples before and during the Middle Ages. Chemistry with them is still alchemy, geography mere guesswork; geology, vague mythology; astronomy, astrology, and exact physical science, nil. Science in China has made few advances during the last few centuries and is now but slowly responding to a new impulse from abroad in all its departments. Mr. Edmunds does not seek to deny the Chinese the credit of several striking inventions, as for instance, gunpowder, painting, the mariner's compass and paper, but he shows that they did not improve upon the original crude forms and methods and their use among the Chinese apparently had no direct effect in prompting their development among western peoples, while in nearly every case the Chinese invention was founded on specific properties of matter discoverable directly and did not involve any scientific concept of principle established and tested by observation. The Chinese have made little progress in investigating the principles of mechanics, but have practically understood most of the common mechanical advantages involved in various simple appliances. In short "the mechanical arts and implements of the Chinese have a simplicity which suggests that the faculty of invention ended with the initiator." Mr. Edmunds endorses the verdict given by Mr. Williams in his "Middle Kingdom": "On the whole it may be said that in all departments of learnings the Chinese are unscientific and that while they have collected a great variety of facts, invented many arts and brought a few to a high degree of excellence, they have never pursued a single subject in a way calculated to lead them to a right understanding of it or reached a proper classification of the information they possessed relating to it.

Examining into the causes of Chinese backwardness Mr. Edmunds finds some of them become apparent when we compare her philosophical method with that which has characterised modern Western inquiry. The absence of the inductive method, the spirit of accuracy, the lack of mathematical knowledge, the language, and their system of education, all retard progress. The system of education is perhaps most at fault. The spirit of enquiry has been quenched by adherence to the notions by the ancients as containing all that could be learned. Yet even the knowledge of astronomy, for instance, which is contained in their books, has not been taught. They have set no value on abstract science, apart from some obvious and immediate end of utility. There has been no cultivation of knowledge for its own sake among the Chinese; their minds have not been broadened by the collection and investigation of facts; they have had few books, if any, on whose statements exact reliance could be placed; political preferment was hitherto based on attainments in literature and politics and aknowledge of Science was not used as a criterion, hence was not cultivated. The way out of the difficulty is the way adopted in India and this is clearly indicated by Mr. Edmunds. His experience of the country leads him to the belief that when special and general education has proceeded far enough to provide the trained men needed to make the various adjustments involved in the tremendously complex and many-sided renaissance of China and to have provided the background of an enlightened people, there will, of a surety, be found among Chinese students many who will desire to follow the torch of learning and of truth for its own sake, some of whom it is believed, will attain a high degree of analytical power and experimental skill, for the Chinese after all are capable of exact and careful thought under right conditions and moreover possess unusual patience and manual skill.

RAILWAY SCHOOLS. AN important section of that class, for the better education of which a special appeal is now being made at Home, is the employees on the great Indian railway systems, and their claims are brought to our notice by certain correspondence published in the Journal of the Permanent Way Institute of India. The Institute has chosen the present as an opportune time for airing the question of the education given in railway schools, and the correspondence is chiefly that which has been addressed by its officials to agents of railways and others. On the facts, as stated in these letters, a case for inquiry has certainly been made out. The main grounds for complaint are that the large majority of the teachers are uncertificated and imperfectly trained, and that the salaries offered are not large enough to attract competent persons. These conditions it is stated, have resulted in an acknowledged deficiency of education among railway employees. For this parents are to a certain extent to blame, for it is admitted that with a feeling that by absence from an inefficient school, their children are not missing very much they do not trouble to see that they attend regularly. However that after all is only a matter for improved organisation, in which committees of management, who are accused of inattention, could exort some influence. The main point is that there seems to be a lack of proper educational facilities, and while we admit the difficulties which must exist in providing for children, whose homes are scattered over considerable distances, some effort should at once be made by the managements of our railways to improve conditions. The railway employee, it seems to us, has a special claim to consideration. He is a public servant, and his children in the majority of instances follow him in the public service. It will be to the advantage of the railways and of the people, who use them, if the children from whom their servants are recruited receive a better education, and it seems to us the question would more fittingly be taken up by the railways themselves, than be left to private charitable effort. Not only is there said to be a deficiency in primary education, but greater facilities are demanded for secondary and technical education, so that a wide question is opened, which demands careful consideration.

NOTABLE UNIVERSITY PROJECT. THE mail papers report a remarkable mission, which two distinguished Nonconformist pastors have undertaken to the Tsar. These are the Rev. F. B. Meyer, a recent president of the Baptist Union as well as of the Federation of Free Church Councils, and the Rev. Dr. Conwell, both of whom have been commissioned by the Baptist World Alliance to seek a personal interview with the Tsar, and to appeal to him for permission to establish a great continental university in Russia. The object of the university is the education and training of Baptist ministers for all the countries of Europe. When the Baptist World Alliance first decided to take this step, Constantinople, Berlin, or some other large German city was considered as a suitable location for the University. It was discovered later, however, that great inconvenience would result from the difficulty of securing proper passports for the Russian students. As Russia possessed the largest territory, and consequently the larger number of representative churches and prospective students it became necessary to change the site. Russia was, therefore, decided upon and the British Foreign Office was petitioned to facilitate the negotiations with the Russian Government. Mr. Meyer has been very active on behalf of this scheme. He has just returned to England after having attended the last international congress of the Baptist World Alliance, and there he is stated to have raised a building fund of £14,000 in fifty minutes during the sessions of the congress in Philadelphia. Prior to that he had raised £2,000 in Scotland with which to pay for the site. Students from Bulgaria, Servia, Austria, France, Germany and Russia have already applied to be enrolled in the university and a great future for the institution is anticipated. In St. Petersburg, however, it is doubted very much whether the Imperial permission will be obtained. It is realised that it does not so much depend on the good-will of the Tsar, as upon the attitude which the Orthodox Church may adopt towards the proposal. The promoters, on the other hand, take much encouragement from the permission, which was recently granted for the erection of a Baptist Church in St. Petersburg.

CANADA'S NEW RAILWAY. THE third of Canada's great railway enterprises is on the way to completion. The Government has guaranteed the bonds for that portion of the line which will cross the unsettled districts between Port Arthur and Montreal, and it is now reasonably certain that there will soon be in existence a railway—known as the Canadian Northern Railway—which will span from one side of the continent to the other. This great work has followed its two predecessors, the Canadian-Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, in spite of greater financial difficulties than beset either of them. That these have been overcome is due to the courage and energy of two great pioneers of railway extension, Sir William McKenzie and Sir Donald Mann. They had to work unremittingly to obtain the necessary assistance to establish their great undertaking, for unlike the founders of the other two systems we have referred to, they were not able to deal with the Canadian Parliament alone. They had to solicit assistance not only from the Federal authorities but from provincial governments also. As financial aid has in each instance been obtained a detached portion of what is gradually growing into a great main line has been constructed. For example, the company has now 353 miles of road in Ontario, 1,530 in Manitoba, 1,182 in Saskatchewan, 214 in Alberta, and including a separate property, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, 710 miles in Quebec. The company also operates 441 miles of railway in Nova Scotia, and thus it has 4,500 miles of railway in existence as well as nearly a thousand under construction. It has been Sir William Mackenzie's task to secure the interests of the company on the London market, while Sir Donald Mann has conducted negotiations in Canada. Throughout the arduous and unremitting task which they have jointly performed, they have had in view but one ambition which is now approaching realisation, namely to link together the disconnected branch lines, which they have created, into one great main system stretching from coast to coast.

FIFTY rifles of German manufacture and excellent finish were discovered by the Customs authorities in Bombay during transhipment from the Hansa liner "Moltkefels" to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Warooga" for Gulf ports. The rifles, which were found in cases of sugar, were confiscated.

IT is understood that during the Royal visit the *Court Circular* will be issued in India.

THE Viceroy has purchased about half a dozen pictures from the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.

MESSRS. VICKERS, Ltd., have recently completed their first aeroplane, which is intended for an expedition to the South Pole.

THE death occurred on Monday of Kazi Gulam Rubbani at Lahore from heart failure. The deceased was the Mir Munshi to the Punjab Government.

A RETURN just issued shows that 13,305 persons left the United Kingdom for places within the Empire during June, against 27,964 in June, 1910; whilst 17,460 left for foreinggn countries, against 23,426.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th July, 1911, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1910 of 45,400 maunds and Rs. 33,485 in the earnings.

DURING the naval manœuvres off Brest on Wednesday night in mail week the squadron was discovered by searchlights as soon as it entered the pass, and was therefore considered as having been repulsed.

A FRONTIER correspondent states that an unusually large number of the tribal Jirgahs are now proceeding to Kabul. Their demands for Khillats and allowances can scarcely be pleasing to the Amir.

ON Monday stones were thrown at a train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, between Nowpara and Phultala, and the European guard was hit on the face, one eye being cut open.

IT is denied that the recent dacoities reported in the Howrah District are political. It is further stated that the dacoits were up-country Mahomedans.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOXING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JULY 21.

Boxing has certainly enjoyed a big boon in England of late, and the presence of Jack Johnson has induced a few speculative sportsmen to a match on the lines of the big affairs in Australia and the United States. The preliminary arrangements have now been completed for a twenty rounds contest under Queensberry rules between the world's champion and Bomb Billy Wells, the heavy-weight champion of England. They are to clash some time during the end of September and it is proposed to hold the contest in the open, so as to allow of pictures being taken. The Stadium at Shepherd's Bush, the scene of the last Olympic Games, has been mentioned as a likely place. This is a very big ground and a better site would be Stamford Bridge, London. The syndicate promoting the contest, are putting up a prize of £8,000 (40,000 dollars) which is a record for a boxing match in this country. The promoters propose having the men do some of their training in public and make a charge, which is expected to get back some of the outlay. There was great excitement, in Fleet Street, when the two boxers signed articles. Johnson had a big reception from the crowd and appeared pleased with the cheers and shouts of greetings. Nor was Wells overlooked and many encouraging messages were shouted to him, among them being "Don't forget Old England when you are at it."

SOME COMMENT.

The match does not find entire favour, and many well-wishers of the Englishman think he has made a mistake. No doubt he will get a golden slave for his hiding, but it is questionable if this will pay him in the long run. Some men get plenty of lickings in their boxing career and yet rich the top. Wells may be one of them, and a beating from Johnson may not curb his ambition. Of course, the unexpected may happen, and Wells "stand off" Johnson for twenty rounds. Few think this possible, however, Wells might, with proper handling, climb very high, but if the writer were his backer, he (Wells) would have to put in two years preparation before tackling such a proposition as Johnson. What Wells wants, is a year's solid hard work at a smith's forge, with other suitable exercises to develop his loins, back, stomach and shoulder muscles. In addition to this, he wants plenty of fights, not sparring matches, with big husky second raters, which would enable him to gain confidence in himself and develop a real knock-out punch.

The ex-soldier is nicely built and with a splendid reach, but he is not robust enough for his height, and is too mild in disposition. He lacks "ginger" or "devil", and until he acquires this, and is not afraid of hurting his rivals, he cannot hope to become a great champion. Wells is 6 feet, 2 inches in height and now weighs about 190 lbs. and is certainly developing, so that he is a "fine lad". Against Hague and Flynn (whom he beat) he gave several openings, which a boxer of Johnson's class would have been quick to seize and the writer is one of those, who fears Wells has made a match which will do him no good.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING.

Over-seas swimmers have been "taking it out" of the home cracks this season, and the Long Distance Championship from Kew Bridge to Putney (about five miles) in the Thames on Saturday, gave another of them a chance to score. In the Inter-Empire one mile swim, M.E. Champion, of New Zealand, had to retire with a strained leg, but he showed his ability in the race under notice. He took the lead at the start, with T. S. Battersby and H. Taylor, of England, in attendance. The three cracks had a great race to Barnes (about 1 1-4 miles) but at Hammersmith (about three miles) Champion looked likely to win comfortably. A little further on, however, Batersby made a big effort, and Champion's response brought on a recurrence of his leg trouble and he was compelled to stop a rub the injured muscle, which enabled the Englishmen to get within 20 yards. Champion then pluckily resumed and drew away again, but another seizure in the last 40 yards caused him further trouble and he just managed to struggle to the winning post with a ten yard lead. It was a really plucky performance and the New Zealander came in for many congratulations. Champion's time, with the stream, was 1 hour 6 mins. 11 secs., Battersby being 13 secs. behind, with Taylor 84 secs. behind the second man.

ATHLETICS.

There were several interesting features about the annual Ireland vs. Scotland Athletic Games, which were held at Ball's Bridge (a grass track) on Saturday. First of all the Scottish Athletic won every running events on the programme, and Ireland is sadly in need of a Dan Bulger, Meredith, Fairburn-Crawford, Conneff, or Mullin. It is really strange how champions seem to come in periods, and Ireland is like England "enjoying" a lean time just now. The highest class performance at the meeting was the 4 mins. 25 secs. mile by D. F. McNicol, who had to go out "on his own" his nearest rival at the finish being fifty yards away. Next to this was J. F. Soutter's half mile in 1 min. 59 3 5 secs. and the young Scot is a runner of much promise.

RAMSDELL IN SCOTLAND.

F. L. Ramsdell of Pennsylvania U. S. A. has put in some travelling since he arrived in England. Following his victories at the A. A. A. championship, he journeyed to Germany, where he had to put up with defeats, when meeting Ran Ramsdell was back in Scotland, on Saturday, and ran well in his heat of the 100 yards, but was knocked out in the semi-final, being beaten half a yard in 10 secs. He was more successful on the second day of the meeting, however, as he won the invitation 100 yards handicap from scratch in 10 1-5 and also the 220 yards handicap from the post of honour in 23 secs.

A FINE RIDE.

C. B. Kingsbury of Portsmouth, retains his ability in a wonderful manner and he put up a really fine performance in the 25 miles cycling championship at Herne Hill on Saturday. There were nine competitors, including A. J. Taylor of New Zealand, and Kingsbury was always well up with the leaders, whilst a last lap (500 yards) in 31 3-5 secs. enabled him to take premier honours. The time for the 25 miles was 60 mins. 7 4-5 secs. the best in the history of the event and a very good performance for an unpaced race.

THE TURF.

The Argentine Republic will soon be quite rich in the Persimmon blood, the latest of the family for that country being Your Majesty. The son of Persimmon—Yours is to be shipped from London in a few days and he goes to Senor Luis Castell's stud at Buenos Aires. It will be recalled that Your Majesty carried Mr. J. B. Joel's colours to victory in the St. Leger of 1908, and he ought to prove of great value at the stud. Touching on stud matters, Sceptre sold to Messrs. Tattersall last week, is next to be mated with Cicero and if all go well, she will be served by Synford the following season. The mating of Sceptre and the latest Eclipse winner ought to turn out well.

The victory of Mr. Loder's filly by Spearmint out of Adula in the National Breeder's Produce Stakes of 4,358 sovereigns at Sandown was a reversal of the Ascot form, the filly turning the tables on Jungling Geordie and winning by half a length. Among the runners was Mr. W. Vanderbilt's Sightly, but though crossed the channel specially to ride the French crack, she failed to gain a place, though running prominently. It may be added that owing to Adula having little milk, the winner of the race under notice had to be virtually brought up by hand.

A FINE CRICKETER.

G. A. Faulkner of South Africa, whom many consider to be the finest all-round criketer in the world, arrived in London early in the week. He says he proposes to settle here, and will, no doubt, qualify for one of the counties. He states, however, that no overtures have been made to him to that end, nor has he approached any of the county authorities. His loss to South Africa is a big one, though he will still be available for the Triangular Tournament. Apropos of this, it will be to the advantage of South Africa, that Faulkner has a year here in advance, which will enable him to get a good line on the strength of England.

NOTABLE PERFORMANCES.

Two batsmen have scored a century in each innings of a match since last week's notes were dispatched. Kinnear made a record in this respect during the Warwickshire vs. Sussex match, he being the first representative of the former to do so, though it may be pointed out that he is actually a native of Wiltshire. The other double was accomplished by P. Perrin, who made 112 and 100 (not out) for Essex against Notts. This is the third time he has accomplished the feat, and on two occasions the Treat Bridge ground has been the scene.

Considering that we have had no rain for 22 days, the bowling of F. R. Foster on a batsman's wicket during the Warwickshire vs. Northants match at Edgbaston this week was exceptional. He led off by securing 4 wickets for 79, but eclipsed this in the second innings by taking 5 for 26. The same young player took 5 for 52 against Sussex, besides making 65, and he is a real find for England.

Another notable all-rounder in Hearne (J.W.) did well in the Middlesex vs. Hants match by taking 6 wickets for 75 and making scores of 74 and 82.

In view of future events, it is pleasing to be able to say that C. B. Fry is batting very well. His innings of 81 against Middlesex was excellent, the other batsmen failing. Following this, he made a century (121) for Hants against Worcestershire, ten 4's being among his hits.

IN GENERAL.

It only took Sam McVea one round to beat G. Rodel of South Africa in their boxing match at Liverpool. England came out on top in the International Bowling Tournament, by virtue of three clear wins over Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Owan Moran says the discouraging of fighting by English referees is partly responsible for so many talented home boxers being worsted by husky and aggressive Americans.

An International athletic contest between teams representing the Polytechnic Harriers and the Stade Francais at the Crystal Palace (London) on Saturday ended in a victory of the English athletic, who won every event on the programme.

The Army Lawn Tennis doubles championship at Queen's Club, London, produced a surprise, Capts. Young and Goodwyn, 1st Devon, beating Major Puckle and Capt. Berger (A.S.C.) the holders, by 3 sets to 2.

The best form in the Cardiff £100 half mile running handicap was shown by F. C. Davis of Tenby, who won his heat, from the ten yards mark, in the second round with the watch showing 1 min. 56 1-5 secs. though he had to put up with third place in the final.

Sundridge heads the table of winning sides of the season with a total of £21,957, and Lord Derby shows the way among winning owners, his horses having won ten races worth £20,848.

J. G. Sherlock of Stoke Pogis played splendidly in the Southern Qualifying Competition of the Professional Golfers' Association £400 tournament at Acton. He did the morning round in 68, a competition record for the course, and another round of 76 gave him top place with a total of 144.

STALLMAN EXTRADITION CASE.

Plea for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

At the Calcutta High Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Woodroffe, Mr. Jackson, counsel on behalf of Rudolf Stallman, alias Count von Konig, made an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus to have Stallmann produced before the court. Mr. Jackson said that Stallman was arrested on board the steamer "Caspian" at Diamond Harbour on April 24th, and since then he had been on bail awaiting the orders of the Government of India. The Advocate-General, who appeared for the Government, said that Stallman was to be transported to Germany in a German steamer on Wednesday under the order of the Government of India.

Mr. Jackson said he was applying for a rule, and, if his Lordship would take it the first thing on Wednesday morning, there would not be any difficulty.

The Advocate-General said that the boat left the port that evening, and would leave Diamond Harbour at 8 a. m., on Wednesday. He must ask his Lordship to hear the application and determine it immediately.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe asked Mr. Jackson to deal with the question of his jurisdiction to interfere.

Mr. Jackson said "I will satisfy your Lordship that you have ample jurisdiction," and cited several cases on the point.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe issued a rule and said that the petitioner would, pending the disposal of the rule, be detained under the orders of the Court. He would hear the rule the next morning at 11 a. m.

The Advocate-General asked if the order of the Court was that the order of the Government of India was not to be executed.

His Lordship.—It is not to be executed pending the final decision of these proceedings.

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Government of India have formally sanctioned the extradition of Stallman, the bogus German Count, who is undergoing trial in Calcutta.

AUSTRALIAN WOMAN'S MURDER CASE.

Young Son Charged with Perjury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, AUGUST 8.

The trial of the four accused persons committed to the Sessions Court by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Tatta on a charge of murdering Mrs. Dost Mahomed, an Australian woman near Malir, about 15 miles from Karachi, on August 7th, 1910, commenced before Mr. Pratt, the Judicial Commissioner, yesterday. This morning the Public Prosecutor asked the leave of the Court to withdraw the case against all the accused, as the deceased woman's eldest son, a youth 14 years old, the principal witness in the case, had materially changed his statement made in the Sessions Court. The accused were accordingly acquitted, but were re-arrested by the police on a warrant for not keeping the peace.

The Public Prosecutor then applied to the Court to sanction the prosecution of the young witness for perjuring himself by making false statements in the lower court. Mr. Pratt granted the sanction and ordered the witness to enter into a personal recognisance of Rs. 1,000 and furnish three sureties of Rs. 500 each for appearance before the City Magistrate, Karachi, on the 21st instant to answer the charge of perjury.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BENARES, AUGUST 8.

The important question of amalgamation of the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya's and Mrs. Annie Besant's University schemes was considered at the Central Hindu College meeting held on the 7th instant under Mr. Sarada Charan Mittra's presidency. It was decided to postpone the amalgamation till a fresh scheme has been considered including the subject of funds to be prepared by the projectors of the Malavya scheme and the other Hindu leaders. This decision has pleased the pundits of Benares who do not like either of the

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

PREMIER'S COMPLETE REVIEW OF VETO CRISIS.

FULL STORY OF THE ADVICE GIVEN TO THE KING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The House of Commons was thronged this ternoon, on the occasion of the moving of e vote of censure.

Lord Knollys called upon Mr. Asquith be- re the latter went to the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour were cheered a entering.

Mr. Balfour asked what was the date of the anting of guarantees for the creation of peers.

Mr. Asquith replied that advice was given and accepted by His Majesty after the ouse of Lords had introduced their amend- ents. (Cheers). The Prime Minister added at previous communications of a confidential haracter had taken place,

Mr. Balfour in moving the vote of censure on e Government, dwelt on the gravity of the ep that was being taken. Never, however, in history, he added, was there a case more ur- ntly deserving of condemnation. He affirm- that the Ministers had abused their powers d put themselves above the Constitution for ty purposes, to prevent the country from nouncing on Home Rule. He thought inisters should be especially careful in advis- a new Sovereign, whom, he said, they had ced in a cruel position. Mr. Balfour said believed the advice had been given eight ths ago.

Communications with the King.

Mr. Asquith said he cordially welcomed motion, as he was allowed by the King to close the communications, which had passed. hen the Government advised a dissolution 1910, he informed the King that the re- mmendation was dependent upon the even- l creation of peers to carry out the will of country, if an adequate Ministerial jority were returned.

The King, after full consideration, and after cussing the matter in all its bearings, stated at he had no alternative but to accept the vice.

Mr. Asquith added that the advice was only tended to apply in the event of the possible jection of the Bill or its mutilation by the ouse of Lords. Only when this occurred last onth, did he ask the King to exercise his erogative.

Mr. Asquith concluded: "It has been my rivilege to serve three Sovereigns. My con- ience tells me that I have always striven to phold the just privileges of the Crown, but I old office not merely by the favour of the Crown, but on behalf of the people. I should e guilty, indeed, of treason, if at the supreme oment of a great struggle, I were to betray their trust".

The debate continued in a good-natured manner, the Liberals chaffing the "No-Surren- derites", and ridiculing the idea of a revolu- tion.

Mr. F. E. Smith contended that Mr. Asquith gave the advice because Mr. Redmond ordered it. He urged the Unionists not to submit to a campaign of bluff.

Text of Premier's Speech.

The following is the text of Mr. Asquith's speech :—

"Although there was no excessive kindli- ness in the tone of Mr. Balfour's speech, my first duty is to tender to him, on behalf of the Government and its supporters, our most grateful acknowledgments for this opportune motion. It is the very thing wanted, for on the one hand it gives the representa- tives of the Government an opportunity, such as no discussion upon the House of Lords' amendments could afford, to state to the country, with clearness and precision, the grounds for the advice tendered to the Crown. On the other hand, it gives the House an opportunity of stating, with equal clearness, whether that advice truly reflects the opinion and judgment of the chosen representatives of the people.

"Mr. Balfour has complained that I do not give him the support, in what was apparently a hypothetical vote of censure, of materials in advance, from which he could ascertain whe- ther his hypothesis was well founded or not. But the only point he has raised by his motion is this—whether in the circumstances in which we stand, with the Veto Bill twice approved in all its details by the electors, passed through the House by continuous and overwhelm- ing majorities, and now met in the House of Lords by so-called amend- ments, which are really changes fundamental in character and fatal to its purposes—whether it is not the constitutional duty of Ministers of the Crown to advise the Crown, if the Lords refuse to give way, to use its pre- rogative of creation in order to carry out the will of the people.

"Mr. Balfour has asked me when that advice was given. The answer is, that it was given in regard to the existing situation, when a situa- tion had arisen from which no other constitu- tional outlet was possible. It was given and accepted in reference to that situation, and it is by review of that situation, how it arose, and what it involves, that the question must be answered as to whether or not the advice was warranted and justified. But when I say that that advice was tendered in view of existing circumstances, it must be clearly understood that I do not mean to con- vey in the least that there had not been pre- vious communications, as events developed, between the Sovereign and his Ministers on the subject. As it is desirable that there should be no mystery or misunderstanding over a perfectly simple and correct transaction, I may be allowed to say that, at the King's strong desire, and therefore, of course, with expressed permission, I am able to disclose the com- munications, which have hitherto been treated both by the King and his Ministers as confidential.

A Complete Review.

"To make matters clear, I must go back to the 9th of April, 1910, when the so-called Veto resolutions were approved by large majorities in the House of Commons, and the Parliament Bill, founded thereon had been introduced. King Edward was then on the throne, and I ask the House to remember that there was every reason to believe that his life and reign would be prolonged. It was notorious that our resolutions as carried by the House, and which was shortly to come before the House of Lords, would be laid aside or rejected there. The majority inside and outside the House was beginning to ask, not unnaturally, whether the election, which had just been held, was to be reduced to nullity, and matters again to result in a futile deadlock. It was in these circumstances that on April 14th., 1910, after careful consultation with my colleagues, in language approved by them and communicated to the King, who was abroad, that I used these words in the House of Commons, 'If the Lords fail to accept our policy, and decline to consider it as formally presented to them, we shall con- sider it our duty immediately to tender advice to the Crown regarding the steps, which will have to be taken if that policy is to receive statutory effect in this Parliament. What the precise terms of that advice will be, of course it would not be right for me to say, but if we do not find ourselves in the position of receiving an answer that statutory effect shall be given thereto in this Parliament, we shall either resign or recommend a dissolution.'

"Here came the important words, 'Let me add this, that in no case will we recommend dissolution except on such conditions as will secure that in the new Parliament the the judgment of the people as expressed at the election will be carried into law.' That is very plain language, which represents the deliberate policy of the Government, and it was so under- stood and accepted at the time, not only by our friends but by our antagonists. That policy was announced by me to the country. That is the only observation I will make, in reply to what I think was an unhappy reference by Mr. Balfour to the new King.

"That policy was announced by me as head of the Government, while I was still King Edward's Minister. Within a month, his reign was prematurely and most unexpectedly ended. A political truce followed, and for the best part of six months an honest, continuous and well-inspired endeavour was made by the leading representatives of both parties of the State to arrive at a settlement by agreement. That experi- ment finally broke down in the early part of November. We then reverted to the situation as it stood in April. What was the first ques- tion we, as Ministers, had to determine? It was whether we should continue in the then exist- ing Parliament or advise a dissolution, having regard, in both cases, to my declaration, of the preceding year. In the circumstances, and after the fullest consideration, we thought it right to advise a dissolution. Nearly a year had passed since a general election. We were in a new reign, and there had been much discussion of the question at issue. More- over, our plan was actually formulated in the shape of a Bill. On the whole, it appeared to us that the arguments for dissolution were overwhelmingly strong, but we were clearly of opinion at the same time, that it would be neither honorable nor justifiable to go into an election blind-fold.

Terms of Advice.

"In the first place, there was my deliberate pledge, given in the House of Commons in the name of my colleagues and the Government, the pledge which I read a moment ago. A great many hard words are being used about me now. I do not mind them in the least. Harder words would have been used, words which I should have minded, if, after a declaration of that kind, my colleagues and I, with the thousands and millions in the country, who reposed trust in us, had been false to our trust. We would have been rightly accused of what I see I am accused by orators and pressmen of the Opposition—treachery and trickery. I might rightly have been accused of both treachery and trickery, had I in those circumstances gone into a disso- lution without any understanding. But, second- ly, quite apart from our distinct and deliberate pledge, we should not have thought it right to plunge the country for a second time, within nearly a year, into the cost and turmoil of a general election, unless we could have felt sure that if it gave a decisive result in favour of our policy the matter, subject to full Par- liamentary discussion, would be regarded as, for the time being, definitely closed. Of course when we came to the conclusion that it was our duty to advise the King to dissolve Parliament, we accompanied our advice on the 15th of November, 1910, with this statement, 'Ministers cannot take the responsi- bility for advising a dissolution, unless they may understand that in the event of the policy of the Government being approved by an adequate majority in the new House, His Majesty will be ready to exercise his constitu- tional powers, which may involve the preroga- tive of creating peers, if needed, to secure that effect shall be given to the decision of the country. Ministers are fully alive to the im- portance of keeping the name of the King out of the sphere of party electoral controversies, and they take upon themselves as a duty entire and exclusive responsibility for the policy, which they will place before the electors. His Majesty will doubtless agree that it would be inadvis- able in the interests of the State, that any communication of the intention of the Crown should be made public, unless and until the actual occasion should arise.

"That was the communication made by the Cabinet to the King on November 15th. His Majesty, after careful consideration of all the circumstances, past and present, and after discussing the matter in all its bearings, with myself and Lord Crewe, felt that he had no alternative but to assent to our advice. Ac- cordingly, on the 18th of November, I announced in the House of Commons that we had advised the King, and he had accepted the advice to dissolve Parliament, and during the debate, after a question put to me by Mr. Wedgwood, I used this language, 'Mr. Wedg- wood has asked me a question regarding the declaration I made on the 14th of April. That declaration, the language of which was carefully chosen, represents now, and did then, the intention of the Government.' I may say at once, that I am quite sure that members on both sides will recognise the justice, and, I hope, common sense, of my position, when I decline, altogether and continue to decline, to make any statement regarding the advice I may have given, or may hereafter give, as a responsible Minister to the Crown. The King stands aloof from all political and electoral conflicts, and it is the duty of all his subjects and Ministers to maintain and secure his absolute detachment from the arena of party politics. I hope my friends have sufficient confidence in the Government to be content with that state- ment.

The Alternative.

"What was the alternative? We might have resigned. If we had resigned the King would undoubtedly have sent for the leader of the Opposition, who might or might not have undertaken the responsibility of forming a Government. If he did not, matters would have remained as they were. If he did, of course, it is a matter of common knowledge that a Government so formed could not have existed a week in the then House of Commons, for the sufficient reason that that House would have refused to grant supply. Dissolution, therefore, was inevitable, so there is no ground for thinking that that dissolution would not have been attended with the same result.

"The dissolution under these conditions would have been held in circumstances, which would have made it almost impossible to keep the name and authority of the King out of the arena of electoral conflict. The King no doubt thought that this was a matter, which it was peculiarly incumbent upon him to safeguard. I never used, either publicly or privately, the words 'guarantee' or 'pledge' with regard to this matter. They are words, which seem singularly inappropriate to describe a purely conditional understanding, such as that which was purposely left open to certain contingencies, which might or might not arise. Nothing can be more absurd than to suggest, what I think Mr. Balfour sug- gested, that the existence of such a confidential understanding between a Sovereign and his Ministers introduced any element of unreality into the subsequent discussion of the Bill, when it came before both Houses of Parlia- ment.

"The Opposition seems to scorn that sugges- tion. I will tell them why there was never any question of obtaining the Royal Assent in advance to a cast-iron legislative scheme to be rammed through Parliament. The King's consent would never have been asked, and I am perfectly certain would never have been granted, to any such proposal. The Bill was always treated by us, and is treated now as we shall see to-morrow, as a Bill approved in principle by the electorate and will therefore be carried in principle into law, but as susceptible to any reasonable amend- ment, which is not fatal to its principles. It was only in the possible event of rejection, which has not occurred, or its mutilation, which has occurred, that the 'understanding' was ever intended to apply.

"It was my hope and strong belief that the Lords, when they got the Bill, would show by their treatment that they recognised and were prepared, without pressure or the suggestion of pressure, to give substantial effect to the decisive wishes of the electors. It was only when that hope was frustrated, as it was last month, that the King was asked, and consent- ed, to exercise his prerogative. That is the whole proceeding and it calls, in my judgment, for no words of apology or even of defence. We took the only course consistent with con- siderations of honour and due regard to the dignity of the Crown. For my part, speaking for myself and my colleagues, I am perfectly content to abide by the judgment of the House of Commons and my fellow-countrymen.

Is it Unconstitutional?

"Now I return to the real question raised by the motion. Is it, or is it not unconstitutional in the existing circumstances for the Executive to advise the Crown to be ready to exercise its prerogative for the purpose of passing the Parliament Bill? That question admits of only one answer. The circumstances are unique and far stronger than the circumstances of 1832, of which Mr. Balfour seems to have a very nebulous historical view. The Reform Bill was only once before the electorate. We are dealing here with a Bill, which has been twice before the electorate, in all its main principles in January, and in all its details in December. We are dealing with a Bill the principle of which has been twice confirmed in two successive Houses of Commons. We are dealing with a Bill, re- garding which we have not asked for the exercise of the prerogative until it has gone through all its stages in the House of Lords. In Lord Grey's case, there had been one election and one only. He demanded the exercise of the preroga- tive before the Bill had even been in committee in the other House. Well, I make Mr. Balfour a present of any benefit he can get from the analogy. The truth is, this is a far stronger case in every one of its details. But then you may say, and are entitled to say, that the country approved the Bill. But have the Lords gone beyond their legitimate sphere of amendment and reconstruction within the limits of the principles, which the country so approved? Well, I had an answer to that ques- tion a few moments ago from another part of the House. Let us see what is the Bill now. Is it a Bill which the country has approved? Does it bear any but the most superficial resemblance to that Bill? I see that some learned commentators maintain that there are some fifty or seventy lines in the Bill, as it returned from the House of Lords, which are identical with the Bill as it left the House of Commons. Yes, but it has grafted upon it, in the Lansdowne amendment, the very alternative, which the country re- pudiated. And here comes in another vital point, differentiating this case from the Reform Bill, and favouring the constitutional course pursued by the Government. In 1832, it was a question of the Bill, and nothing but the Bill, but, as everybody knows, in December, 1910 that was not the question. There was the Bill on the one hand and Lord Lans- downe's scheme on the other,—referen- dum and all the rest of it—and I may add, as Mr. Balfour has chosen to introduce the topic, Home Rule. On the Opposition side, there was not a single speech made by a single gentleman, whom I see on the front bench, during the general election of 1910, in which the country was not warned against Home Rule, and by nobody in clearer terms than by Mr. Balfour."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, interrupting, said He only alluded to it in a single speech.

Mr. Asquith, continuing, said, "I apologise, but although he said it in only a single speech he said it so emphatically that that speech was placarded on almost every wall in every constituency. But what is the use of talking of it? Everybody knows that it was a bogey set up by the gentlemen opposite.

Where the Lords Must Yield.

"They tried to buy votes for the referendum by representing that the effect of the Parlia- ment Bill, if carried, would be to carry Home Rule, so that we have here again, a much stronger case—I am dealing now only with the constitutional question for the exercise of the prerogative—than ever existed in 1832, because not only has our Bill been twice before the coun- try, but the Lords' alternative scheme has also been before the country and as decisively reject- ed. Now I ask, what, under these conditions, according to the law and practice of the British constitution, if the Lords will not give way, what outlet, what way of escape is there open to us? Will any gentleman opposite tell me? I put that question to them now early in the de- bate. Will some of them rise in the course of the evening and, given my assumption that the Parliament Bill has been deliberately approved by the electors, that the alternative scheme of the referendum has been deli- berately repudiated, and that the Lords have insisted upon putting the referendum in the place of the Parliament Bill, given this assumption, I challenge any gentleman oppo- site to rise up and tell me what is the consti- tutional solution of the situation.

"As for the authorities, they are absolutely unanimous. I only mention one of very great eminence, Professor Dicey. He says this, in his classic work on the subject, 'The point where the Lords must yield, or the Crown must in- tervene, is properly determined by anything which conclusively shows that the House of Commons represents in the matter in dispute, the deliberate decision of the nation.'

"Well, will that be disputed? You may de- plore it, you may think the nation was misled, befooled or defrauded if you like. You may be convinced that argument and experience will, in the course of time, cause the country to change its mind. That I can conceive. But do you dispute the fact I state in a sentence? Why the fact is indisputable; everybody knows that at this moment no alternative Government is possible. By alternative Government, I mean Government to which the House of Commons would give its confidence. I shall be very much surprised, if anybody denies what I am going to say, that no responsible Minister, who is called to the counsels of the Sovereign, would venture, at this moment, to put the country to the gratuitous turmoil and cost of a third general election in two years, which no one believes would, or could, give a substantially different result. It is no good blinking at facts, and these are the real facts. The situa- tion with which we have been face to face is the precise situation contemplated by all our great authorities on the Constitution, to justify what is admitted to be the wholly exceptional use of the prerogative. If we want a preced- ent, I will return to the case of 1832, and again cite a classic passage on the subject. Lord Reay said, in the House of Lords, 'I ask what would be the consequence if we are to suppose that such a prerogative did not exist or could not be constitutionally exercised. The House of Commons have control over, the power of the Crown by the privilege, in an extreme case, of refusing supplies. The Crown has, by means of its power to dissolve the House of Commons, control upon any violent or rash proceedings on the part of the House of Commons, and if the majority in the House of Lords is to have the power of opposing the de- clared wishes of the people, and the Crown and the people are without any means of modifying that power, then this country is placed entirely under the influence of an uncontrollable oligarchy.'

"That," said Mr. Asquith, "is the true constitutional doctrine. There is nothing novel in it, and it is being applied to-day simply in a case of extreme, over- whelming necessity. I am accustomed, as Lord Grey in his day was accustomed, to be accused of a breach of the Constitution, and even of treachery to the Crown. I confess, as I said before, that I am not in the least sensible to this cheap form of vituperа- tion. It has been my privilege, an almost unique one, to serve and have confidential relations with three successive Sovereigns. My conscience tells me in that capacity, many as have been my failures and shortcomings, I have consis- tently striven to uphold the dignity and just privileges of the Crown. But I hold my office not only by favour of the Crown, but by the confidence of the people, and I should be guilty indeed of treason if, in the supreme moment of a great struggle, I were to betray their trust". (Ministerial cheers).

Result of the Division.

Mr. Balfour's motion was subsequently rejected by 365 votes to 246.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The papers anticipate that the House of Commons will, to-day, discuss the House of Lords' amendments to the Parliament Bill *seriatim*, instead of rejecting them *en bloc* and that the Government will propose some slight concessions.

Eighty Liberal peers have intimated their intention of supporting the Government, if there is a division on the Bill.

Mr. F. E. Smith's speech was notable for its ironical allusions to Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Smith declared that the latter had given Mr. Asquith a list of peers as a contribution to the revolution. Mr. Balfour's vote of censure would leave the Government not one penny the worse. Another policy would have led to other results.

Mr. Churchill, winding up the debate, said the Government did not shrink from the crea- tion of from four to five hundred peers. He con- cluded, "You censure us, because we are going to pass Home Rule in this Parliament; so we are."

The House of Commons was surrounded by holiday crowds throughout the debate.

Mr. Asquith, on leaving, received an ovation. He took refuge in a cab, and drove to Downing Street.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith is suffering from laryngitis owing to the strain of his speech last night. The Premier will not attend the House of Commons for a day or two.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

Soldiers Employed on an Army Contract.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Asquith, of the Board of Trade, will confer to-day with the employers and men concerned in London dock strike.

A meeting of the Strike Committee, yester- day, protested against the action of the War Office in sending men of the Army Service Corps to the granaries on the river to do the work, which the strikers refused, in connection with an Army contract, declaring that such interference would lead to a breach of the peace.

THE STOKES IMBROGLIO IN PERSIA.

Britain's Attitude Criticised.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 7.

The *Novoe Vremya*, discussing the attitude of Britain regarding Major Stokes, the orga- niser of the Treasury Gendarmerie in Persia, says that Major Stokes ought to have been transferred elsewhere, where his activity would not have been prejudicial to the good rela- tions between Britain and Russia, whereas Britain has allowed her agent to place her personal interest and predilections above those of two friendly nations.

"If," the journal adds, "Britain is obliged, in this matter, to ask the assistance of a small, weak Asiatic country against her own rebel- lious subject, British treaties with foreign Powers will present a very strange picture."

LATER.

With reference to the Russian opposition to the appointment of Major Stokes, it is pointed out that while Russian, German and Italian officers are engaged in the military service in Persia, there is no British officer whatever. Mr. Shuster selected Major Stokes solely because he was the only available European officer, knowing Persian, capable of organising the Gendarmerie.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

Condition Unchanged.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Pope's condition is unchanged. His Holiness passed a good night. His sisters are in the Vatican nursing him.

A NILE BOAT SUNK.

Many Passengers Drowned.

ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 8.

On Saturday last, a Nile boat, crowded with natives, proceeding from Kafr-ez-zi-yat to Dasuk, sunk. Up to the present 36 bodies have been recovered, but it is feared that nearly a hundred persons have been drowned.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Rain delayed the resumption of the match between the Indians and the Scottish Cricket Union at Galashiels. The Indians completed their second innings for 165, in reply to which total, the Scottish Cricket Union, who required 111 runs to win, had scored 68 for three wickets when the stumps were drawn. The match thus ended in a draw.

In the match against the Scottish Counties at Perth, the Indians, batting first, scored 165, of which total Meheromji was responsible for 50. Sivewright took six wickets for 43 runs.

The Scottish Counties have so far made 173 for 7 wickets.

CIVIL WAR IN PERSIA.

Ex-Shah's March to Teheran.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 8.

A message received here from Astrabad states that the ex-Shah's adherents, after hard, fighting, successfully stormed Damghan, six days march from Teheran, held by the Government troops. The forces of the two sides were about equal, but the Government troops were better armed. The victory has greatly elated the supporters of the ex-Shah.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Press Comment on the Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

The Calcutta morning papers publish long leaders commenting on Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment in the Midnapore case.

The *Englishman* says that opinions will differ as to the justice of the finding, but there can be no difference of opinion as to this, that the case cannot be allowed to rest where it is. Continuing, the paper says, "that Mr. Weston was honest and straightforward in the eyes of the Government must be concluded from his recent promotion. It is then the obvious duty of the Government to carry the case to the higher courts, where their servants may be given an opportunity of exonerating themselves. It is a little incongruous for the Judge to say in one breath that he disbelieves altogether the suggestion of corrupt motives made against Mr. Weston and in the next to mulct him in damages as a member of a conspiracy."

The *Statesman* says that the real question was whether Mr. Donald Weston, Magistrate of Midnapore, had been guilty of conduct unworthy of a member of the Indian Civil Service and unworthy of an English gentle- man. "The gravity of the charge against the Magistrate," adds the paper, "crumbles away. His action was inspired not by bad faith but a genuine and reasonable belief that a serious danger existed. But, if a less favourable in- terpretation of events is adopted, we have at any rate a complete vindication of Mr. Wes- ton's good faith. He may have been guilty of errors of judgment, but his honesty and inte- grity have been placed beyond cavil."

The *Indian Daily News*, in the course of an article, observes; "It is lamentable to think that any officer of the standing of Mr. Weston should have made himself, however innocently at first, a party to transactions transparently illegal in themselves. Mr. Justice Fletcher, rightly, as we think, exonerates Mr. Wes- ton from the imputation of acting with corrupt motive. The fact is that Mr. Weston appears to have lost his head and he weakly yielded to the machinations of the Police. One false step led to another, illegality followed illega- lity, with the disastrous consequences now judicially unfolded. We sincerely regret Mr. Weston's connection with the Moulvie and Lal Mohan, but there can be no doubt whatever that he must pay the penalty for falling from the high standard of rectitude with which the Indian Civil Service is justly associated."

The *Bengalee* comments:—"The judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher will confirm the popular belief that there are grave defects in the police of this country and that the reforms which have recently been introduced have failed to accom- plish the object they had in view. The case was really a fight between the police, aided by the resources of an omnipotent bureaucracy and the representatives of the people in one of the most important districts in Bengal. The latter, with limited resources, had law and justice on their side and they have triumphed. The moral of this victory will not be lost. So long as our people act within the limits of the law—such is the majestic impartiality of British justice—they need fear none, though the re- sources of the State might be drawn up in array against them."

Commenting on the judgment in the Midna- pur case, the *Empire*, this evening, says:—"The facts appear to be that certain policemen in Midnapur resorted to practices which Sir Andrew Fraser and the Commissioner attribut- ed to the police as habitual, that they made the mistake of being found out and that they had led the District Magistrate by the nose. Mr. Justice Fletcher was satisfied that the Moulvi and Inspector Lalmohan Guha attempt- ed to procure false evidence and tutored confessing prisoners and that Mr. Weston be- lieving false evidence to be true, made a fatal mistake of bringing pressure to bear upon old Peary Mohan Das in order to procure a confes- sion from his son. These are men whom the Government of Bengal singled out for inclusion in the Honor's List a year and a half ago, im- mediately after they had been branded in the High Court in connection with the first Midnapur case. It is painful to have to refer to such incidents, but it is impossible to acquit the Government of Bengal of a grave breach of decorum in the bestowal of these favours. Its action was universally interpreted as a pat on the back for officers whose characters had been besmirched in a court of law. We ven- ture to ask what its next step will be in view of this second damnation from the Bench as a result of a hearing of almost unexampled length and patience. We are told that there will be an appeal. We have every confidence that in that event the Government will at least await the result before heaping further distinctions upon the heads of men whom judges apparently do not delight to honour."

A well known member of the Bar interview- ed to-day said that the general feeling in the Bar Library is that Mr. Justice Fletcher has upheld the best traditions of the English Bench. The dignified language used by the learned Judge has extorted the admiration of all. Judgments like this restore the confid- ence of the people in the integrity of British justice in the land. There are, indeed, some who see in it the downfall of the British prestige in India, but they are few, very few indeed.

A Midnapur message says:—The result of the Damage suit reached here yesterday after- noon and the feeling of ecstatic joy that prevail ed was unprecedented, but it was quite undemonstrative and characterised with a strong feeling of loyalty. The people are quite satisfied that British justice, through no less a minister than Mr. Justice Fletcher, has at last vindicated itself.

MADRAS, AUGUST 8.

The *Madras Mail* referring to the Midna- pore Damage suit judgment, says:—'On a review of the proceedings we can congratulate no one. The proceedings have been inordi- nately long drawn out, the counsels have created scenes of an unedifying character from time to time and the public has grown heartily weary of the whole matter. An initial blunder on the part of the authorities who accepted the plausible but false information from informers has resulted in this tedious litigation. We can only hope that such blunders will not occur in the future."

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

The Poona Match.

The international cricket contest between the Presidency, the Parsis and the Hindus should prove particularly interesting this year in view of the return of the members of the All-India team, fresh with their experience of first-class cricket at Home. The team is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 15th of September next, and will, therefore, be available for the Triangular contest, which com- mences about a week later. If they set themselves assiduously to practise during the intervening week, they ought after their English experience to be hard nuts for the Presidency to crack. However this article is to deal more especially with the Poona match between the Presidency and the Parsis. It will appear from the dates fixed for the contest, namely the 14th, 15th and 16th of September, that the Parsi members of the All-India team will not be available for this match, as they arrive in Bom- bay on the second day of the game. Mistry of Patiala is the only Parsi member of the team, whose services would be available for his side at Poona, as he with H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala is returning to India earlier than the other members of the team.

The Presidency prospects are not as good as they have been, but there is reason to believe that the Selection Committee will be able to put a fairly strong team into the field. No new player of exceptional merit is forthcoming, though there is quite a plethora of mediocre talent. Napier, the English fast bowler, will not be available this year, again as he is stationed at Simla. The most notable absentee from the list of those who played last year will be H. Cheetham, and there is no doubt that the Presidency will be greatly handicapped by the absence at Home of a batsman of his sterling merit. Another notable absence will be F. L. Sprott, who skippered the side last year. Turning to the list of available, it is greatly to be regretted that that fine cricketer, Major Greig, broke his collar-bone last month in a polo match at Poona. It is, however, hoped that he will have completely recovered by the end of this month. It is needless to write anything about the prowess with the bat of this great cricketer. Suffice it to say that he is still the leading batsman in this country. Simms, the Sussex amateur, is also avail- able and so are Milne, Brooke and J. T. Turner. Christie also will be able to play and though this season up to now he has done nothing extraordinary he is expected soon to get into form. As to the new comers the name of Major Douglas and Major Southey, who are at present stationed at Poona, stand out prominently. The first-named, perhaps, can hardly be called a new- comer since about half a dozen years ago he played for the Presidency. He has been scoring consistently at Poona this season, and has already knocked up about three centuries. Major Southey should prove another valuable acquisition to the Presidency as he has secured some very handsome analyses against strong batting sides at Poona. Halliley is another useful bowler who should prove of assistance. He has a fast delivery and has, for the Bombay Gymkhana, gathered in quite a good harvest of wickets this year. K. T. Mackenzie, G. C. Phillips and Tennant are among the probables. The first-named has played for Cambridge University, and Gloucestershire. He, however, has not yet shown his best form, though he made some useful contributions to the Bom- bay Gymkhana totals last month. His inclusion in the Presidency team will, of course, depend on the form he shows here later. Phillips has proved the most consistent run-getter for the Bombay Gym- khana this season. He possesses an admirable defence, together with fine hitting powers and if he maintains his present form he should find a place in the representative eleven. It would appear from the above that the Presidency will be able to get together a fairly strong eleven. It should be strong in batting, but it is doubtful whether they will be so good in attack.

THE PARSIS.

The Parsis will have to indent upon a number of new players to fill the places of Kanga, Warden, Bulsara, Meherhomji and Mulla. But the Selection Committee do not feel any apprehension on this score as they can always confidently look upon that great nursery of Parsi cricket, the Esplanade, to provide new blood to any extent that it is called upon to do. The cry of a few years ago about the decadent condition of Parsi cricket is now no longer heard, thanks to the institution of the Spencer Challenge Shield, which has infused new life into the dry bones of Parsi cricket and the chief difficulty of the Selection Committee will, in the future, lie not in a paucity of good players but in their over-abundance. Barring accidents, the team will be captained by that fine old cricketer, Dr. M. E. Pavri, and in his absence the captaincy will naturally go to Major Mistry. It is very likely that the familiar figure of A. H. Mehta will once more be seen on the cricket fields of this side of the country. In his best days he was with- out a rival as a bowler and is still formidable with his puzzling break-backs. He is, at present, in Cashmere and there is a possibility of his being invited to play for the Parsis this year, especially as they will be without the services of Warden and Bulsara at Poona. K. B. Mistry of Ajmere, the young Elphinstonians, S. M. Chothia and D. K. Kapadia, D. D. Driver, and M. B. Vatcha, are certainties for the team and there will be little difficulty in filling up the remaining three or four places. In the absence of the Parsi members of the All-India team, the Selection Committee cannot hope to put into the field as strong an eleven as last year's, but there is every probability of their getting together a fairly representative team.

DELHI DURBAR PEOPLE'S FETE.

Preliminary Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 8.

The Committee to arrange the details of the People's Fete to be held in Delhi during the Durbar commenced its sitting on Monday. The Commissioner of Delhi is the President, and the members are the Hon'ble Captain Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana, Hakim Ahmad Shah Khan and the Hon'ble Sultan Singh. Sir Louis Dane inspected the site of the Fete with Colonel Dallas and held a meeting of the Committee at which suggestions were consi- dered and preliminary arrangements made.

His Honour leaves Delhi on Wednesday and reaches Simla the day following.

MASSED BANDS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Elaborate preparations are being made for music at the Delhi Durbar. Lieut. Col. Somer- ville, Commandant of the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, will be Com- mandant of the Massed Bands Camp. The Director will be Major A. J. Stretton, M. V. O., Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall. The Camp Adjutant will be Captain C. D. Roe of the 1-4th Gurkhas. The Massed Bands will be made up of seventeen bands from each Cavalry Regiment in India with twenty-two musicians of every regiment of infantry, British and Indian.

PUNJAB EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 8.

The report of the external land trade of the Punjab shows, under the head of exports, an increase of Rs. 25,000. This is visible mainly in European piece-goods, rice, sugar and manu- factured leather articles. This seems to point to a higher standard of living among the tribes- men. The increase in leather articles is pro- bably due to the export of boots and shoes, the demand for which is a steady one across the frontier.

NO DETAILS have yet been received in India regarding the fighting on the Lower Tigris. It is to be presumed that the local Arab tribes are again in revolt against the Turkish autho- rities, but what their particular grievance is at the present time is not known.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The Arts Course.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held at 5-45 o'clock, last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, the Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Rev. Dr. Scott's motion regarding the report of the Arts Committee, as amended by the various amendments passed by the Senate.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp moved as an amendment that for two papers in "English" the following should be substituted: "In English there will be two papers on prescribed texts carrying 150 marks and one for composition on a theme relating to the books or subjects prescribed for the examination carrying 50 marks. The Syndicate will prescribe texts at least one year before the examination."

The amendment was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Sharp, the following amendments were also adopted:

"No undergraduate will be admitted to this examination unless, after obtaining a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College shewing that he has satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts, or else after passing the Previous Examination, he shall have kept two terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form."

"In English there will be three papers, one on prescribed poetry texts (75 marks), one on prescribed prose texts (75 marks), and one for composition on a theme relating to the books or subjects prescribed for the examination (50 marks). The first two papers will contain questions of a grammatical kind as well as questions on the subject matters of the books. The poetry paper will contain at least one question of a more general kind on the poetic art illustrated in one or other of the texts; and the prose paper will contain at least one question involving elementary principles of composition. Some knowledge of the life and literary productions of each author is expected. The Syndicate will prescribe texts at least one year before the examination."

Mr. D. G. Padhye moved as an amendment that under the heading Indian History and Administration the words "Indian History, general with a period for special study" be substituted for "A period of Indian History."

Mr. Natrajan seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Khan thought that the right course to adopt was to accept the original motion.

Dr. Bhandarkar was in favour of the amendment as he thought that to know how India was built up it was necessary to learn general history. He wondered why such a point had been lost sight of.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp was opposed to the amendment. He said that Government considered it very important that students should have some knowledge of the present administration.

Professor Muller observed that Mr. Padhye did not touch "administration" at all. Again, it was always a surprise to him why Indian History was studied from the Mogul period, and that the interesting chapters of the early history of India were omitted. A general history of India would leave scope for comparing the administration of the Moguls, the Hindus, the Marathas and the British and, the administrations of these various rulers with one another.

On a division the amendment was lost, 21 voting for and 40 against it.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha moved that the standard for passing in "English" should be raised to 40 per cent. from 30 per cent.

Rao Bahadhur Bajekar remarked that at present in spite of the standard of 30 per cent. nearly 40 per cent. of the students failed.

Professor Pranjpe was against the amendment. He thought the raising of the standard would cause nearly 60 to 70 per cent. of the candidates to fail.

The amendment was lost.

Other amendments on the agenda standing in the names of different members of the Senate were either withdrawn or lost.

Dr. Scott's original motion as amended in the course of the debate was then put to the vote and carried.

THE SCIENCE COURSE.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate on the 3rd October, 1910, to frame in consultation with the Chancellor detailed regulations for the Science portion of the Arts course, for a B. Sc. course, and for an M. A. course.

Dr. Harold H. Mann then moved:

(1) That the regulations submitted by the Science Committee for the Intermediate Examination in Science, for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and for the Examination for the Degree of Master of Science be adopted.

(2) That the first Examinations under the new regulations be held as follows:—

(a) Intermediate Examination in Science in 1913.
(b) Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in 1915.
(c) Examination for the Degree of M.Sc. in 1913.

(3) That Examinations under the existing regulations shall continue to be held until the following dates, but not thereafter:—

(a) Intermediate Examination in Science, 1914.
(b) Examinations for the Degrees of B.Sc, 1916.

(4) That the Faculty of Arts be requested to constitute Boards of Studies under paragraph 27 of the General Regulations of the University, in (a) Physics and Chemistry, (b) Biology, (c) Mathematics, in the manner recommended by the Science Committee.

(5) That the remaining proposals in the Report of the Science Committee be adopted, and that the Syndicate be requested to draft such modifications in the regulations of the University as are necessary to bring them into action, and submit these at an early date for the consideration of the Senate.

In moving the above proposition Dr. Mann said:

Dr. Mann, in moving the above proposition, said:

"In rising to move the motion that stands in my name, I must first state the regret that I feel at the absence of Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, who, as Chairman of the Science Committee, would, in the normal course of events, have moved that their report should be accepted as the policy of the Bombay University. But as he has left us on long furlough the work has fallen into my hands.

"In passing from the heated debates which we have been having on the future arts course in this University to the consideration of that leading to the science degrees, we come to all appearance into a far serener clime. Everyone seems agreed or almost agreed on general principles. The scheme suggested by the latter of Government in December, 1908, that recommended by the large committee which sat to consider that letter in 1909 both in its majority and minority reports, and that now submitted unanimously by the new Science Committee are in all essential principles the same. There are hardly any amendments on the paper which challenge the report on questions of principle. And it would seem that for once at any rate the Senate was going to acclaim the new curriculum by a practically unanimous vote.

"This would be exceedingly satisfactory if I felt that it meant the enthusiastic adoption of the new curriculum. But I, sometimes, fear that it is rather an attitude of indifference both to the degree and the curriculum which causes this unanimity on the subject. The history, in fact, of the Science degrees in this University, precisely because of this attitude of indifference, has not been a very brilliant one. They were first instituted during the Chancellorship of Sir Richard Temple on the lines of the curriculum of the London University. They were accepted by the University without much enthusiasm. Very little provision was made for the practical teaching which is, after all, the very essence of scientific training. The degrees, when obtained, were looked upon as of an inferior stamp to those in Arts, and the holders as not being men of culture in the same sense. Openings for the graduates were few, and did not tend to become very much greater in number. There was no opening for a Bachelor in Science to proceed further and curiously enough the highest science degree in the University was and is that of Master of Arts. For these and one or two other reasons the Science courses and the Science degree have been relegated to the background, and while in almost all other universities the number of science graduates relative to literary graduates has been increasing, in Bombay this has been the case only to an inappreciable extent.

"Let us now turn to the actual changes which we propose should be made in the curriculum. I cannot deal with all these, but there are a few points on which I wish to insist. The Intermediate Examination may, in future, if our propositions be accepted, be taken two years after Matriculation instead of three years as at present, and the final B. Sc. examination two years after the Intermediate instead of one year as at present. The principle of this change has been accepted by all. It is made possible and easy by the introduction of practical science into the first year's university course, and furthermore allows of much deeper study and practice in the subjects taken for the final examination. I do not think there is any need to enlarge on the advantages gained by this re-arrangement.

"As a result of this re-arrangement, we have found it necessary to reduce the range of subjects studied for the Intermediate examination. I am in favour of this reduction in any case, as it was impossible, I feel, for a student to do more than cramp his work when in one year he had to study mathematics, physics chemistry, botany and zoology as in the course for the present Intermediate Science Examination. Under the proposed course he simply has to choose one out of three or four groups of three associated subjects and work much more deeply at these three. The number of groupings now proposed may hereafter be increased as the Board of Studies find this advisable and propose it.

"We now come to the very moot point of the omission of English at the Intermediate Examination. I propose this omission with considerable regret, because I feel that if a "suitable" examination could be devised at this stage it would strengthen the course. The Government in their oft quoted letter of December 1908 recommend that an English essay and precis writing should be prescribed and this alone, and I see considerable advantage in the proposal. I am rather sorry that no amendment has been moved to this effect, as I should have liked a discussion in the Senate on the subject. The Committee, after a very full discussion, came to the conclusion that no English examination, which they could device would keep the subject on the lines which are to be desired, and hence it is omitted. On the other hand it is felt that contact during the three years of the science course with the straightforward clear writing with which science brings a man in contact will probably increase his power to use the language quite as much as a literary study of an obscure author will.

"We have recommended the abolition of all special privileges of a Bachelor of Arts in connection with the science courses except two. These, I think, must remain so long as science is retained in the Arts course. They allow a man to appear at the B. Sc. examination "one year after" he takes his B.A., provided he takes the same science subjects at both examination, and "after two years" if he takes different science subjects in the B.A. and B. Sc., provided he has studied in the meantime at a recognised college. These are fair concessions, I think,—but I should strongly object to increasing them under present conditions.

"Such, Sir, is the scheme which I have to place before the Senate this evening. It is, I fully recognise, imperfect. It is the result of compromise, and all compromises have an element of insufficiency. It is only a beginning and will want constant modification. It is an attempt, and an honest attempt, to put the science courses on a new and sound basis. Whether it will succeed in making our science men what we desire, depends on those who have to carry it out. It is not here that the success of a science course can be determined, it is in the Syndicate, where all the practical courses have to be passed and the executive arrangements made, it is among the examiners who have the power by the character of their examination to make or mar the success of any course as a developer of real scientific men, and it is perhaps more than all, in the colleges, which are responsible not only for teaching, but also for the creation of an atmosphere, where science will flourish. It is, in fact, in all these places and not here that ultimate success or failure will be attained. What we can do we shall do to-day,—of that I feel confident,—that is to say, prescribe a course and a curriculum which worked with loyalty, zeal and enthusiasm cannot fail to make our University and its "alumni" take a place in the scientific world of which we shall have every reason to be proud."

Some formal amendments were moved, which were accepted by Dr. Mann, whose proposition as amended was accepted by the Senate.

The Senate rose at 8-15.

POLITICAL CRIME IN BENGAL.

Two Sentences Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

At the Calcutta High Court, to-day, Justices Caspersz and Sharfuddin delivered judgment in the two political cases known as the Munshiganj Bomb case and the Rajendrapur Train Dacoity case.

In the first case, the accused, Lalit Chunder Chowdhry, was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Dacca under the Explosive Substances Act and sentenced to transportation for ten years. On the 5th September last, the petitioner's house was searched and eleven bombs in a tin box, four swords, a paper of bomb formulas and a cipher code were found Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

In the train dacoity case, Suresh Chunder Sen Gupta was tried before the Sessions Judge of Dacca for committing a dacoity in a moving train. The assessors found the accused not guilty. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict, referred the case to the High Court. Their Lordships held that there could not be any manner of doubt that the accused was one of the party who committed the dacoity in the course of which a Darwan was killed and Rs. 23,000 were stolen. Their Lordships convicted the accused under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to transportation for life.

AIR BLASTS IN KOLAR GOLD MINES.

Official Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 8.

The Mysore Government in the Geological Department have this afternoon issued a Press note in connection with the occurrence in the Kolar Gold Mines of the phenomena known as air blasts and quakes. As a result of the accident of the last month at the Champion Reef they have deemed it desirable to publish a collection made of reports relating to such occurrences during the past few years, the accidents being grouped according to the mines to which they relate with a view to ascertaining whether any general law can be deduced in regard to the phenomena. The Officiating Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. Bocquet, however, says it is difficult to deduce any such law. From the statements issued with the Note it is noticeable that the Champion Reef Mine suffers to a greater extent than its neighbours, the air blast zone stretching from one end of the property to the other. But the immunity of the adjoining Mysore mines is remarkable. No single portion of the Champion Reefs is apparently entirely immune. Some of the worst accidents having happened in the Ribblesdale and Carmichael shafts. Timbering and filling are resorted to as a means of protection in all the mines at very great expense, but nothing seems to be able to withstand the strain. The Note adds that everything is being done to prevent these phenomena if possible and to minimize their effects. The statistics show that out of 83 killed and 143 seriously injured between 1906 and 1910, the figures for the Champion Reef were 53 and 68 respectively, irrespective of the last accident.

VACCINATION IN BURMA.

Falling off in Figures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 8.

In the course of a resolution to-day on the triennial reports on vaccination in Burma the Lieutenant-Governor observed with much regret that there had been a serious falling off of work in the Vaccination Department during the last three years. The total number of vaccinations performed has decreased by 102,000 as compared with figures for the previous triennium, while the total expenditure has increased by Rs. 143,000. The annual expenditure which rose steadily from rupees one lakh in 1904-05 to Rs. 1,49,000 in 1908-09 increased in the next year to Rs. 1,80,000 and in 1910-11 to Rs. 1,93,000. In six years therefore it has almost doubled. His Honor thinks that more might be done under present conditions both by Civil Surgeons and by the district officials to further the objects of the Vaccination Department and to overcome district vaccination which is at present so few among Burmans.

MR. BASU'S CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

Pandit Shivnath Sastri in his recent interesting History of the Brahmo Samaj gives a very useful resume of the agitation that raged round the Brahmo Marriage Legislation since embodied in the special Marriage Act 1872. Our readers are no doubt aware that this piece of legislation was initiated by the head of the Theishe Church Mr. Keshal Chander Sen.

The years 1871 and 1872 witnessed a deeply interesting agitation on another important subject. It was the passing of Act III of 1872 Let me go back a little to give a short history of marriage reform in the Brahmo Samaj.

Brahmo-marriages according to the reformed ritual from which the idolatrous portions of orthodox Hindu ritual were expunged, began to be celebrated from July 1861 as has already been described. Since then, the number of reformed marriages began to multiply and almost even witnessed the celebration of one or two of them. In 1862 Davendra Nath's 3rd son's marriage took place according to the reformed rites. In 1863 took place the marriage of Maharshi's 4th son and 3rd daughter. But in 1864 the younger party introduced a bold innovation by getting Parvati Charan Das, one of their party, married to an accomplished widowed girl of a different caste. This occasioned a difference, as has been already stated, between Davendra Nath and the younger party. The progress was seceded in November 1866. In December next, an inter-marriage took place between Babu Prassanna Kumar Sen and Srimati Raj Lakshmi Mitra. The ritual used in this connexion was not the Adi Brahmo Samaj one. It was shown on many features that the progress was considered unnecessary and in the place of Sampradan or the gift of the bride, mutual vows were introduced thus making the ceremony more Western that Eastern. The progressive marriages, including the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj ones, have since been celebrated mainly on the lines laid down then. In 1868 the question of the legal validity of the reformed marriages was raised by the Brahmin Samaj of India and the opinion of the Advocate General was secured who declared the marriages celebrated according to the rituals submitted to him to be legally invalid. Thereupon, another meeting of the Samaj was held on the 5th of July 1868 and it was resolved to memorialize Government. The result was Mr. Sen's visit to Simla and the introduction by Sir Henry Maine of a Bill called The Native Marriage Bill in the Viceragal Council. It provided a civil form of marriage and made it of government application to all non-Christians who objected to be married according to any of the current religious forms. As such the Bill met with violent opposition from the Hindu Members of the Council and soon after from the landholders of Bengal, from the Benares Pandits, and from the Hindus and Parsees of Bombay, all of whom were afraid that the proposed law would encourage heterodox unions amongst their communities 2 years were wasted by the Select Committe in considering the measure. In the meanwhile reformed marriages began to multiply in all parts of the country, one taking place in Bombay in 1870 between Mr. Bosudev Babaji Nowradgay and Mrs. Krishna Bai, a young widow. In 1871 one such marriage was celebrated at Lucknow and another at Madras.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, the law member who succeeded Sir H. Main modified the Bill after receiving Select Committee's report in March 1574. into one intended exclusively for Brahmos under the name of "The Brahmo Marriage Bill. But at this stage also it met with strenuous opposition from the members of Adi Brahmo Samaj who contended (i) the Brahmo marriages by which they meant marriages celebrated under the ritual of the Adi Brahmo Samaj were quite as valid as the marriages of other reformed Hindus. (2) That the proposed law contemplated a civil form of legislation which was revolting to Hindu ideas. (3) That the preamble of the Bill would lead outsiders to suppose that all Brahmins including themselves, were for legislation, which was not the fact. (4) That the passing of the Act would inevitable tend to seperate the Brahmos from the Hindu community and drew a line of demarcation between Brahmos and Hindus, whereas according to their view Brahmos were Hindus and Brahmoism was a form of Hinduism. Thus the two parties the Adi Brahmos and the progressives were once more placed face to face on the arena of sharp controversy. Mr. Sen addressed a circular letter to the leading Pandits of Bengal asking for their opinion on the validity or otherwise of the rituals adopted at Brahmo marriages, both by the Adi Samaj men and the progressives and almost all of them declared such marriages to be invalid in the eye of the Hindu Law. The members of the Adi Samaj also sought opinoins of distinguished Pandits in their favour Thus the agitation was kicked out leading to bitter controversy.

During this period of party struggle Babu Raj Narain Bose delivered a lecture under the presidency of Davendra Nath Tagore on the Superiority of Hinduism over all other faiths." By Hinduism he meant the higher form of it, forming the creed of the Adi Brahmo Samaj. The lecture created some sensation at the time and was reported in the Times of England. Nor were the progressives idle. They got up counter-lectures under the presidency of Mr. Sen in which they gave reasons which stood in the way of regarding the Brahmos as genuine Hindus. One of these reasons was their non-belief in the infallibility of the Vedas. Thus the Marriage controversy developed itself in side-issues and there was an interminable discussion. The opinion of the two classes of Pandits also, namely, those from the Adi Samj and of the progressive views, furnished much matter for heated discussion which created bad blood in the ranks of their members.

One good however came out of these controversies The legal insecurity of the reformed marriages was made manifest. One of the contested points in the controversy was the proper marriageable age of Indian girls. Mr. Sen at once set himself to work to settle that point in April 1871 as president of the Indian Reform Association. He addressed a circular letter to some of the leading medical authorities in the country both European and Indian asking for a statement of their opinion on the subject. The majority of these gentlemen declared 16 to be the minimum marriagable age of a girl. The following table which I take from Miss Collet's Brahmo year book will give the reader an idea of these opinions:—

Name.	Minimum age.	Proper age.
Dr Chandraka Day	14	
Dr Charles	14	
Dr Nabin K Bose	15	18
Dr A V White (Bombay)	15 or 16	18
Dr Mohendra Lal Sarcar	16	
Dr Jumez Khan Bahadur	16	
Dr Norman Chevers	16	18
Dr D B Smith	16	18 or 19
Dr Ewart	16	18 or 19
Dr Fayrer	16	18 or 20
Dr S G Charavary	16	21
Dr Atmaram Pandurang	20	

14 was accordingly laid down by Sir James Stephen as the minimum marriageable age of girls in the new Bill which he prepared for submission to the Legisiative Council on 16th January 1872. Even at this stage, the passing of the Act was further delayed by reference to the Provincial Government and also by the assasination of Lord Mayo, the Governor-General of the time in the Andaman Islands. Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras, took temporary charge of the Governor-Generalship and under him the measure was finally brought forward on the 19th of March 1872 and three days later was passed into law as Act III of 1872.

The passing of the Act may be justly regarded as the crowning success of the prolonged efforts of the reformers for the amelioration of their social life. It abolished early marriage, made poly-gamy penal sanctioned widow marriages and inter-caste marriages. As such it was hailed with a shout of joy by the progressives but ever since it has been one of the principal causes that have alienated the Brahmos from the sympathies of their orthodox countrymen Its negative declararion, consequent upon the Act being intended for parties not coming under any of the marriage laws and not professing any of the current faiths has given great offence to our Hindu countrymen from amongst whom the present members of the Brahmo Samaj are largely recruited.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Decree Nisi Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Harington disposed of the divorce suit brought by Charlotte Annabal Lynch against William Victor Lynch. The respondent is in the service of the East Indian Railway and did not appear to oppose the suit. His Lordship granted a decree nisi on the ground of respondent's misconduct and cruelty.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place yesterday at the Society's Rooms, Mr. John Wallace, C. E. presiding.

The election of the following 54 new members since the last meeting was duly announced.

NEW MEMBERS.

Lt. H. F. E. Childers, Burma; Mr. F. A. Heron, Punjab; Mr. G. M. Carson, New Guinea; Lt. F. B. Cosens, Colombo; Mr. L. Aubert, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.G.S. Burma; Mr. G. B. Higginson, Lucknow; Messrs. John Bale Sons and Danielson, Ld., London; Mr. Jehangir D. Vakil, Bhavnagar; Mr. E. D. Chanter, Rangoon; Mr. H. H. L. Prendergast, Arkonam; Mr. J. Pemberton Cook, Burma; Mr. R. C. C. Campbell, Burma; Mr. Motilal Vallabhji, Bombay; Mr. H. E. Cross, Naini Tal; The Mess Secretary, R. A. Mess, Roorkee; Mr. F. A. Clift, Burma; Mr. J. C. D. Raper, A.M.I.C.E., V.D., Lanowli; Mr. M. Machaya, Bangalore; Capt. S. G. Andrews, Bombay; Mr. H. V. O'Donel, Alipur, Duars; Mr. N. Marryatt, Abu Road; Mr. G. E. R. Slade, Sabarmati; Major N. W. Haig, Mhow; Capt. F. B. Nixon, Mhow; Dr. T. H. Bishop, Paksey, E. Bengal; Mr. V. A. Julius, Colombo; Mr. S. G. Butler, Assam; Mr. R. S. Troup, I.F.S., Dehra Dun; Mr. Thruston Hamer, Ceylon; Mr. C. R. T. Congreve, Coimbatore; Mr. M. S. Merrikin, Maubin; Mrs. J. L. Panday, Bombay; Mr. G. Mackrell, Sylhet; Mr. H. Hampton, Rangoon; Capt. J. W. Pickthall, Rangoon; Mr. F. Clayton, Nagpur; Mr. J. Aird, Nilgiris; Mr. A. P. Warburton, Kindat; Mr. S. W. Kemp, Calcutta; Mr. F. H. Gravely, Calcutta; Mr. L. B. Firth, Calicut; Mr. G. S. Shirley, Rangoon; Mr. N. G. Webb, Duars; Mr. J. L. Durant, Duars; Mr. C. R. Peters, Benares; Mrs. C. T. Wheeler Cuffe, Rangoon; Mr. D. W. Rae, Kachin Hills; Lt. G. S. Smart, R.A., Burma; Major A. Scott, Pachmarhi; Lt. R. W. Hingston, I.M.S., Bombay; Mr. P. B. Joly, China; The Mess President, 42nd Deoli Regiment, Deoli, Rajputana, Lt. S. Murray, Satara, and Lt. R. Wallace.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE MUSEUM.

The Joint Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. B. Kinnear acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum, since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Locality.	Donor.
2 Thar skins and skulls 1 Musk deer and skulls and 1 Himalayan Black Bear and skull	Garhwal	Mr J C Pickersgill Cunliffe
Hog deer head	Sind	H H the Rao of Cutch
Oriel skin	S Persia	Mr G B Scott
Young Markhor skin and skull	Chitral	Capt R A Lyall,
Flying Squerrel	Khandesh	Mr A H A Simcox, I C S
Flying Squerrel	Khandwa	Mr J K Morton
Flying Squerrel	Siam	Mr J Keddie
Small Indian Civet	Saugor	Mr D O Witt
Lepord Cat	Meerpore, Bengal	Mr J E Watker
Toddy Cat and Jaoval	Dibrugarh	Major W Wight
Tickell's Staphida	Karin Hills	Hon'ble S Robinson
European Bustard	Chitral	Lt Stirling
Eggs of small White-throated Babler	Horseiykonda	Mr P R Allen
Tern	Bombay Harbour	Mr S H Prater
John's Earth snake, alive	Khandesh	Mr A H A Simcox, I C S
Russell's Earth snake alive	Santacruz	Major C H Ward
Zamenis diadema and Russell's Earth Snake alive	Jodhpur	Mr H N Ward
Cobra	Shekh-Buddin	Capt A H Napier
Cobra	Bombay	From the collection of the late Dr B Desai
Skink with deformed tail	Bombay	Mr C C Stileman
2 Flying Lizards	Siam	Mr J Keddie
Number of lizards	Chitral	Major F Wal, IMS
Several Fish etc	Mazagon	Mr V H Cutleridge
Several Fish etc	Dwarka	Capt A H E Mosse I A
Number of Butterflies	Simla	Capt Thornhill
50 Mugger eggs	Vehar	Mr P R Cadell, I C S
Some Centipe's	In exchange	Indian Museum

Minor contributions from Miss P. Threlfell Messrs. H. E. Standage and Croft, R. W. Harter S. H. Prater, P. Gomes, W. Walsh, C. E. C Dawkins, N. Kerr, H. Navalkar and Capt. W Cullen.

INDIAN MAMMAL SURVEY.

The Secretary announced that since the last meeting of the Society Rs. 9,000 had been received making a total of Rs. 19,000 up-to-date. Amongst the principal contributors were H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. H. the Nizam, Mr. Ratan J. Tata, H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda (2nd donation) and Lord Reay.

He read a letter which had been received from H.E. the Viceroy expressing his approval and interest in the scheme.

He said now that the total sum had reached Rs. 19,000 it was proposed to bring out a second collector and Mr. Millard who is at home is endeavouring to secure the services of Mr. G. C. Shortridge (late of the British Ornithologists expedition to New Guinea). If Mr. Shortridge's services are secured he will arrive out here in the beginning of October and starting at Dharwar will work South India and the East Coast. Since the last meeting two more consignments of skins had been received from Mr. Crump, one from Khandesh and one from the Berars containing some interesting specimens. While in the Berars Mr. Crump received great help from all the officials and the thanks of the Society are due to them for their kindness and the interest they have taken in the scheme.

For the last month Mr. Crump has been in Cutch where he is making large collections and a consignment of skins is expected shortly. The Cutch collections will extremely valuable as there are a number of species peculiar to Cutch and it will be interesting to see how the fauna compares with that of Sind and Kathiawar.

H. H. the Rao of the Cutch who is taking a great interest in the survey has been assisting Mr. Crump in every way. All the specimens collected in Khandesh have been sent home and are now being worked out by Mr. R. C. Wroughton at the British Museum from whom report is shortly expected.

Mr. S. P. Agharkar exhibited and made some remarks on a specimen of a fresh water Medusa (Limnocnida) found by him in the pools of the Koyna and Yenna rivers.

The following paper was then read by Revd. J. Asmuth, S.J. on "White Ants and their Ways."

PASSPORTS FOR PILGRIMS.

Turkish Law Notified in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 8.

The Secretary of the Moslem Association of Burma has received a communication from the Secretary to the Local Government requesting the Association to take suitable steps to give wide publicity among the Mahomedans in Burma to the decision of the Turkish Government in regard to the compulsory taking out of passports by pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz and also to having them vissed by the Turkish Consul-General in Bombay prior to going to their destination. They will be further requested to pay a fee of twenty piastres for the visa, but bona fide indigent pilgrims will be exempted on the production of a certificate of indigence from a District Magistrate.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 8.

It is understood that considerable indignation is expressed amongst the Mahomedans at the action of Turkish Government in charging fees at Bombay for the visa of the passports of pilgrims to Mecca.

THE CURSE OF MALARIA.

How it may be Removed.

"With the banishment of Malaria a new era will dawn in India's history."

Those words, which cast a lurid glow on the importance of the disease directly responsible for more invaliding and death than any other cause in India, were spoken, a short time ago, by a distinguished man. Before that can be achieved, however, much water will have flowed between the banks of the Ganges, and untold millions of lives will have been sacrificed to the ravages of that pernicious microbe, which plays such havoc with the red blood corpuscles, destroying them, and devouring their haemoglobin, while producing poisons which rack the limbs with pain, reduce physical and mental strength to a very low level, and set up chauges which may lead to the disease of many more important organs.

Malaria is, however, too well known to every resident in the country to make it necessary to paint a picture of the suffering it induces.

What is necessary in the public interest is to point out clearly, simply, and directly how the disastrous effects of the disease in all their varied manifestations may be overcome, how the patient may recover his full health, strength, and vitality, and be protected against further attacks.

After quinine has done its work, the need is urgent for a reconstituent and revitalising preparation to restore the quality of the blood and conquer the general malnutrition of the body, which is the inevitable result of the destruction of its vital particles.

THE CURSE REMOVED.

Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalising tonic-food science has yet discovered.

Composed of glycero-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, chemically combined with casein, the albuminous or body-building element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic-food substances. It is rapidly assimilated by the body, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red corpuscles to an amazing extent. It frequently increases them by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, putting up the haemoglobin at the rate of two per cent. per week.

The result is that the sufferer's wasted body fills out, his drawn, lined face gets young again, his dim eyes grow bright, and his prematurely grey hair resumes its normal tint, so that he seems to grow younger and younger until he becomes as well as he ever was before.

Children are likewise profoundly affected by Malaria, which retards their growth in a most marked manner. When, however, they take Sanatogen, they rapidly regain their lost weight, recover their health, and start growing again. Sanatogen's power in overcoming the disabilities produced by Malaria have been attested by a large number of doctors throughout the Empire, as well as by hundreds of laymen

MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE.

Among medical men, Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United Provinces, India, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentry and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen."

Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, writes: "I was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as health goes, and have been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, Brain-fag, Nervousness, and Dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a renovator of life is to people out in the Tropics, who have the awful heat to fight against."

In addition to curing the after-effects of Malaria and thus putting the body in the best possible condition to withstand the diseases of the liver, kidneys, etc., which follow in its train, Sanatogen is the best known preventive of Malaria, as it maintains the body in the finest state of health, and, therefore, in the most advantageous position for throwing off the attacks of the Malarial germ.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE LLANDUDNO FATALITY.

A message from the Prince of Wales in reference to an accident which occurred in Llandudno Bay on July 13, when two men were killed by an explosion of naphtha in a boat, has been received by the chairman of Llandudno Council. The letter was as follows:—Sir,—The Prince of Wales, at the close of a happy visit to the Principality, has heard with sorrow of the dreadful accident which occurred during the festivities at Llandudno on July 13. His Royal Highness is anxious to express his deepest sympathy with the widows of the two poor men who lost their lives. He knows that their case is rendered even more distressing on account of their anxiety as to their future and that of their fatherless children. His Royal Highness therefore gladly subscribes the sum of £50, and hopes that the fund which is being raised on their behalf may be sufficient to relieve their necessities.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, Walter Peacock.

GOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Gold has been struck at the Duke of Sutherland's mining camp at Kildonan, in Scotland. The first wash-up was carried out on July 15, and Mr. William Heath, the Klondyke expert, who is in charge, says that the result was satisfactory. The official report will go to the duke before the actual result is made public, but Mr. Heath said, "If we get the same result from a claim we were prospecting in the Klondyke, we should regard it as hopeful, and should continue operations." The Highland tenantry have dreamed of mountains of gold lying at their doors for generations past, and now they are anticipating a veritable rush of gold-diggers to the Helmsdale Valley, where fortune-hunters long ago put up the prophetic signboard "Bailenoir," which is Gaelic for "The City of Gold."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd July on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs.	Rs. 700
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	.....	41
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	850	530	.....	1,380
Total for 3 weeks	1,350	730	.....	2,080
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	525	219	.....	737
Per mile of Ry.	31	12	.....	43
Total to corresponding date	1,681	697	.....	2,378

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 37
Do to date ..... " 298

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. Warwicks vs. Y. M. C. A.

An interesting match in the Harwood League took place on the Cooperage ground, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, the contesting teams being the Royal Warwickshires and the Y. M. C. A. But for a slight shower before the game the weather was fine and a punctual start was made before a fair number of spectators. Good football was a feature of the game, and although the Warwicks were the superior team. The Y. M. C. A. forwards were distinctly dangerous and had to be well marked throughout.

The Warwicks first attacked, and after a slight rally on the part of their opponents, forced two, successive corners from neither of which, however did they score. For the first six minutes they Pressed without result and then Watson, receiving a pass from Winsper, put in a beautifully placed shot which Hildreth could not reach. Apart from a few desultory encroachments by the Y. M. C. A., the Warwicks still attacked, and Hildreth was hard pressed when clearing a splendid centre from Westall. A series of off-side decisions was now given against the military team forwards, but for which Hildreth would have had a busier time than he experienced and then Eden put in some good forward work which brought the ball towards the soldiers' goal. However, the Y. M. C. A. were not destined to score on this occasion and once more the Warwicks forwards returned. to test Hildreth for a time. An attack on the part of the Y. M. C. A. forwards ended by Smart clearing a hard shot from Moore. Then, just before half time the soldiers almost succeeded in scoring from a corner, Hillier heading the ball just on the wrong side of the upright. Score:—

R. Warwicks ..... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

After the interval, the Y. M. C. A. made the opening attack, and after some midfield exchanges, the soldiers put in a run, Westall centring cleverly. Watson tried to convert the centre, but the ball went over the cross-bar. More up and down play and then Cooper lost a chance of beating Smart when a miskick by Baker left him no one but the Warwicks goal-keeper to beat. A good attempt was now made by Hillier, but the shot went wide and the Y. M. C. A. backs had all their work cut out, Winsper ultimately beating Hildreth with a low shot. Then a lightning rush was made by Moore who passed to Eden who sent in a raking shot which Smart saved splendidly. The soldiers returned to their opponents' half and Westall put in a centre which Watson converted with his head. Play at this stage was fast and exciting neither side gaining any marked advantage and then Hildreth saved well from Hillier. Once again during the game Smart was tested by Cornfield, but the Warwicks' goal-keeper disposed of the shot easily. Play again became uneventful until just before time, Winsper beat Hildreth with a rising shot and a moment later scored again. Score:—

R. Warwicks ..... 4 goals
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil

The teams were—

R. Warwicks:—Goal, Smart; backs, Baker and Caswell; half-backs, Brown, Matthews and Turrall; forwards, Parkes, Watson, Winsper, and Westall.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Hildreth; backs, Tapsell and Benson; half-backs, Phillips, Towson, and Mathalone; forwards, Cornfield, Tuffield, Eden, Moore and Cooper.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	11	11	0	0	61	2	22
R. G. A.	11	8	2	1	42	14	17
Bombay Gymkhana	12	5	4	3	36	16	13
Bombay F. C.	11	4	4	3	18	17	11
Y. M. C. A.	11	4	7	0	10	23	8
Telegraphs	11	3	7	1	8

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

It is not improbable that the Government may before long resort after all to a time-limit resolution for the National Insurance Bill, for there is a mass of business to be got through this session—quite apart from the exigencies of a Constitutional crisis. Members of Parliament seem scarcely to have realised yet what is before them. In addition to the "piece de resistance" the National Insurance Bill, there are three long and complicated measures coming down from Standing Committees—the Copyright Bill, the Coal Mines Bill, and the Shops Bill; there is the Trades Unions Bill, a measure of the first importance; the Finance Bill has yet to be passed; the Scottish Land Bill has now been taken up by the Government; the Naval Prize Bill has to pass the Report and third reading stages in the Commons and be sent to the Lords; and the Second Peace Conference (Conventions) Bill has not yet been taken in Committee. Among other measures of importance are Mr. Runciman's Half-timers Bill, Mr. Churchill's Aliens Bill, the Labourers (Ireland) Bill, the Old-Age Pensions (Amendment) Bill, and the Indian High Courts Bill, and there are a number of minor Governments Bills, such as the Railway Companies (Accounts and Returns) Bill, the Telegraph (Construction) Bill, the Rag-flock Bill, the Merchandise Marks Bill, the House Letting and Rating (Scotland) Bill. It is expected, however, that the National Insurance Bill will be allowed to run its present course for a while.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ROSE LORE.

England's emblem flower—the rose—has many a quaint and prettylegend told about it. Poets of all lands and all ages have hymned the rose, but, appropriately enough, it was left for our national poet, Shakspeare, to describe the true rose of England the damask, or york and Lancaster, since no other can have been in his mind when he penned the last of the three lines:—

The roses fearfully on thorns did stand,
One blushing shame, another white despair;
A third, nor red nor white, had stolen of both.

Queen of Flowers has a parti-coloured reputation, half grave, half gay. The rose was in ancient times and in Eastern lands the symbol of eternal life, and the unsolved mystery of life beyond the tomb was typified by representing the rose as an emblem of silence, laid upon the lips of a god. Herpocrates was the god of Silence, and a bloom hung just above a banqueting table was used as promise that all words spoken at the feast were to be regarded as scrupulously confidential. "Under the rose" is a saying familiar to most of us, and is doubtless the source whence we derive the term "sub rosa" hence it was, according to many writers of repute, that a rose has been so often found in carving or sculpture over the doors of confessionals. In Greece and in Rome red roses were piled upon the tombs of those who died betrothed. White rose wreaths were laid upon the bier of a young girl, and in many places—Wales and Brittany among them—a white rose tree was planted on a young maiden's grave. Wreaths of roses and woodruff wore formerly worn by the clergy on St. Barnaba' Day. In an old church expenses book there is an entry of ninepence paid for "rose garlondis and woodrolf garlondis on St. Barnabe Day."

ENGLAND'S EMBLEM.

Perhaps because in ancient days it was considered an emblem of courage, the rose was taken for England's emblematic flower, though an old writer gallantly says it was because "its whyteness and redness showe ye beautie of countenance of ye countrie." It may have been the deep rich crimson colour of some varieties of the flower that caused the rose to be connected with blood. "A red rose laid upon a bleeding wound will cause the blood to stop flowing," says an old work on surgery, and in another place declares that an application of roses will stop any haemorrhage, however severe. Bad luck comes to the dreamer about red roses, says a sage, though the statement is qualified by the misfortune being averted if the flowers are seen in conjunction with a unicorn—a combination that to the day mind seems scarcely likely to occur. Of the quaint tributes of the Feudal Ages, the "Melee aux Roses," paid by the young peers of France and instituted by the Queen. Regent Blanche of Castile in memory of the love idylls of the Count Philibert de la Marcha, and of her young protegee, Marie Duboisson, whom she raised to patrician rank in order that she might marry the Count, is one of the prettiest in history, and for over three hundred years from the time of Count Philibert a yearly dole of roses was paid by the youngest French peer to the French Parliament on each recurring May Day. In our land vassals used to pay tributes of roses to their lords, sometimes by the bushel load, but occasionally even a single blossom was accepted in lieu of rent. Another rose custom—a religious one—dating from the "Moyen Age," is that which has come down from the time of the famous Spaniard, Dominic de Guzman, founder of the Order of Preachers. It consists of the blessing of roses on each succeeding first Sunday in October in all Dominican churches. The blessed roses, which are practically the last of the season, being then distributed among the congregation, the day on which the little ceremony takes place being known as "Rosary Sunday." It is interesting to remember that the Empress Eugenie numbers among her Spanish ancestors a branch of the family of whom Dominic de Guzman—known to history as Saint Dominic—was so learned and distinguished a member.

ROSES OF SACRED LEGEND.

The Golden Rose, which is the Pope's occasional gift to Sovereigns, was instituted in the Middle Ages. The flower shape shows the mortality of the body, but the pure gold of which it is made represents the immortality of the soul. Tennyson, always conversant with spiritual histories, told how—

"Her hair wound with white roses, slept St. Cecily."

For St. Cecilia was dowered by a miraculous crown of roses sent from heaven. Curiously enough so many legends are connected with Saints of the Catholic Church. St. Dorothea, after enduring martyrdom at Cæsarea, under the cruel Governor Fabricius, sent to one Theophilus, in according with an inspired promise, "a bouquet of red roses, in mid-winter, straight from Paradise," in token of those truths of Christianity of which she had been telling him, and to which he was than converted. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, when carring an aprouful of food comforts to her belowed poor, was commanded to disclose her burden, and proved then to have but roses in had never witnessed. Strange to say, Eastern races regarded the rose as possessing peculiar powers of sanctification. When the great infidel Saladin reconquered Jerusalem in 1128, he ordered the walls of the Mosque to be washed with rose-water, because Christain services had been held with in them; and Voltaire records how the famous church of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, was similarly dealth with by Mahomoud II. in 1453, before he would use it as a mosque.

No danger in eating freshly baked cakes, scones, tea-bread, etc., when

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
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—the *sure* raising powder—is used.

Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new, and do you know that any cakes left over and reheated in the oven the following day are almost equal to the freshly baked.

Made by Brown & Polson. Every tin contains recipes for tempting cakes, etc.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where)

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

STEVENSON ON BURNS.

A reviewer raises the interesting question of what relations of resemblance or difference may have subsisted between the article on Burns which Stevenson wrote for the "Encyclopædia Britanica" and the essay on "Some Aspects of Burns" familiar to readers of "Men and Books." That Stevenson wrote such an article, and that if was rejected on the ground that its picture of the poet was too much at variance with the traditional conception, has been known to all the world for the last ten years at least. There is talk sometimes as if it had been published, but that does not seem to have been the case, because it is not included in the Edinburg edition nor is there any mention of it in Graham Balfour's or in Colonel Prideaux's bibliographies. For that reason any comparison between it and the essay must be purely conjectural, but it is an easy thing to say that they are quite district writings. Four years after the article was returned we find Stevenson recording that he is "three parts through 'Burns'"; and whereas he acknowledges the faults of the article—attributing them to an exaggerated sense of the ravity of an encyclopædia,—he held his "Some Aspects" to be "one of this high-water marks." Still, there must have been resemblances. The point of view must have been the same, for example, because he confesses that in both cases he had concerned himself with the "feet of clay" rather than the "golden head" of the poet. Finally, the thesis—that Burns stands or falls by his longpoem period—must have been the same. It is a point upon which he would have to make up his mind before writting the article, and there is nothing to suggest that he had changed it later on. On the whole, it is possible to look upon the essay as a new and more beautiful reincarnation of the ideas that animated the article.

AN IRONICAL CIRCUMSTANCE.

A further point worth noting in this connection is the irony of the circumstance that it should have been Shairp who was selected to write a more sympathetic article for the "Encyclopædia" than Stevenson. Shairp is remembered now as the author of perhaps the least sympathetic book on the poet ever written. Stevenson himself wondered at its lack sympathy. Not only does the author put Burns's most characteristic on the lower plane, but throughout there is the evident pain of the academic that the man of genius does not necessarily conform to the academic type, and there is the lifting up of holy hands over the poet's shortcomings of life and utterance. Shairp, however, is all for the song-period of Burns's life, and many things can be forgiven the man who in "Aspects of Poetry eulogised him as the great song-writter not only of his country but of the world. No doubt the bulk of the Scottish people who know the song and not the long poems will hold with him, but your true blue Burnsite will have no such half-measures, but while accepting the best that can be said of the poems will accept Shairp's eulogy of the songs as well.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THACKERAY.

The most interesting things that as yet the Thackeray centenary has called out have been personal recollections of the novelist, and two such have appeared within the last week in the correspondence columns of the "Scotsman." Both relete to the period when the lectures on the Four Georges were being delivered, and one of the writes describes the lecturer's attitude. "His notes were on single page slips, written on one side of the paper, each page as soon as read being slipped under those unread. He held the bundle of manuscript in his left hand, and his right hand, when not occupied in turning the leaf, had finger and thumb forked into his vest pocket." Whatever timidity he may have exhibited on this occasion may have been due to his dislike—to which he alluded in replying to the vote of thanks—of speaking in a church. He had been similarly nervous in America when, on one occasion, he had to speak from a Unitarian pulpit. When I mount the pulpit," he had asked, "will the organ strike up?"

HIS SATIRICAL VEIN.

The other correspondent describes the impression produced by his presence. "That commanding figure, with its cool, aristocratic bearing, at once arrested attention, while his voice had a gentle tone but was of great flexibility and exquisite cadence, which gave point to his delicate satire." He remembers the commotion produced by one of the lecturer's allusions. When with keen irony, he said, "Yes, Caroline of Burnswick was innocent, and Madame Laffarge never poisoned her husband and Mary of Scotland never blew up hers," there were hisses and loud signs of disapprobation, and it was some time before the lecturer could proceed. It was the refence to Mary Stuart that was the offence, and it is known that Thackeray that evening remarked to the Scottish poet "Delta" with some aspiraty, I did not know that every Scotsman looked upon Mary Queen of Scots as his grandmother." It may have been due to this ill reception of it in Edinburgh, or to the fact that Glassford Bell was a leading spirit in the arrangements in Glasgow, that at the latter city the passage was dropped. Such a sentence, certainly, as "Mary of Scotland finds adherents ready to conspire for her even in history was calculated to jar upon the susceptibilities of historian who had written not only some once popular verse on the Queen but a volume vindicating her character. Thackeray, however, gave a different reason for the omission. When the hint was delicately conveyed to him, he said, "Never fear, I cannot afford it at the money." The fact that his audience has turned out many times the size his supporters had excepted had induced Thackeray to apply for an increased fee, with result unknown but, apparently not entirely was satisfactory to him.

THE PUBLISHING SEASONS.

It is probably due to the Coronation that the flow of books from the press during the early part of July was less of the nature of a driblet than usual, and the fact put one to reflecting on the anomaly of present system of two publishing seasons in the year. That there should be a rush of books in December and another rush of books in spring results in many a good book getting less than justice. Not only are the booksellers' counters for a time congested but the ordinary citizen, tempted by some volume in the window, refrains from purchase when he sees side by side with it half-a-dozen others which be bought last week and which he at home unread. That there must be a lull in summer is admitted. During the long evenings the general reader prefers out-of-door occupations to a quiet excursion into the realms of gold, while even those who continue doing obeisance to books prefer a change of pasture, however a writer in the New York "Evening Post" may make fun of the idea of seasonal reading. "What kind of books," asks that writer, "are suited to the half-balmy, half-blustery days of May? What sort of reading does one naturally relish when the leaves begin to turn. 'Summer reading' is one of the most familiar phrases in the announcements of the bookseller. Why not spring reading and fall reading and winter reading as well? Is it not likely that a little enterprise would discover a Dickens variety of weather and a Marcus Aurelius climate? What is the exact percentage of humidity requisite for a proper appreciation of 'East Lynne' or 'Barriers Burned Away'?" Nevertheless, the fact remains that during the days of the dogstar one's brain shrinks from hard work out of instinctive sympathy with one's muscles, and one sets aside pages of such a steely texture as those of Hegel's "Phenomenology of Mind" in favours of some lighter volume which will add feathers to the wings of time and speed the weary eternities which yawn between meals. Granting, than, a sterile or specialised summer publishing why should there not one publishing seasonstrickly so called begining with the opening of autumn and continuing equably until the begining of the following summer?

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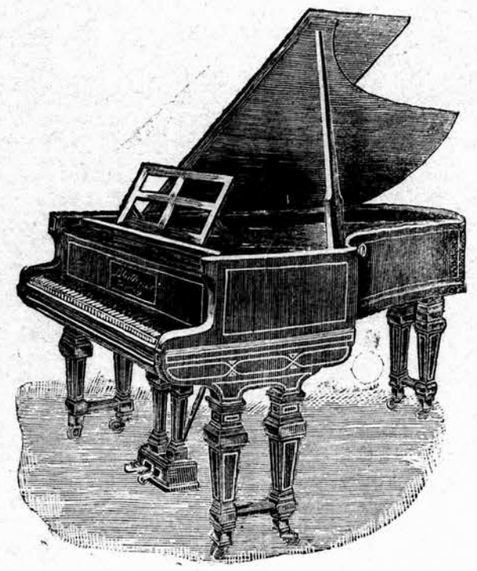

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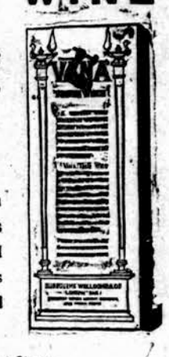

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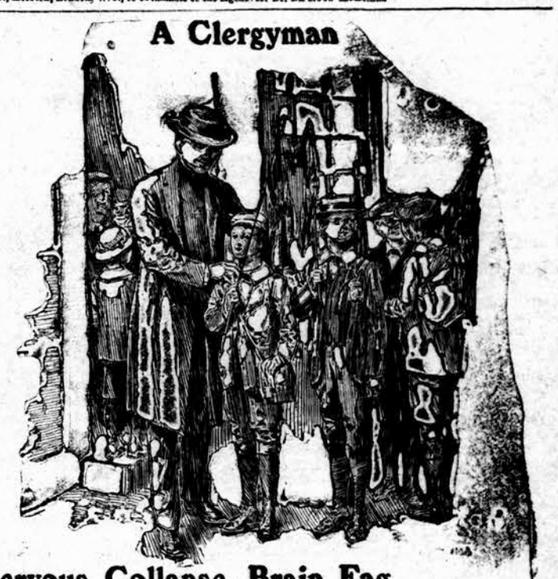
A Clergyman



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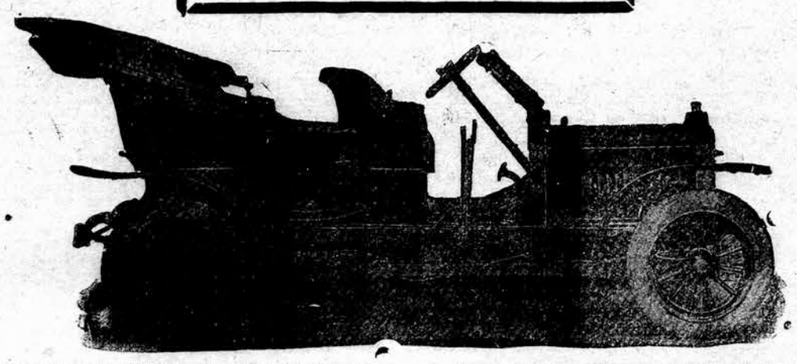

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69, Fenchurch Street, London E.C.,